

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 74.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2108.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, \$1.00
Per Year, \$10.00
Per Month, Foreign, \$1.25
Per Year, Foreign, \$12.50

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

C. J. FALK.

STOCK AND BOND BROKER. MEMBER
Honolulu Stock Exchange.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

LORRIN ANDREWS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE WITH
Thurston & Carter, Merchant St.,
next to postoffice.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 215, MARQUETTE BUILDING,
Chicago, Ill.: Hawaiian Consul
General for the States of Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT STREET.
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN

WILL BE PLEASED TO TRANSACT
any business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Merchants.
San Francisco and Honolulu.
215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. King and Bethel Sts.,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.
C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN, MANAGER, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR
SHORT periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,
Salt, and Building Materials of all
Kinds.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
212 King St. Tel. 119.

FAMILY PLANTATION AND SHIPS
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Orders
from the other Islands faithfully
executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

Slaves are a terrible torment to the
little folks, and to some older ones.
Donna's Ointment never fails. Instant
relief and permanent cure. At any
chemist's, 50 cents.

THE MYRTLES WIN

The Red and White Captured
Both Events on Saturday.

LARGEST A DANCE ON RECORD

Dances at the Pearl Harbor Course—How
the Myrtles Celebrated Their
Victories.

'Twas a clean sweep—and the Myrtles
carried the broom. Another cham-
pionship race day has passed into history,
with the Myrtles winning both
events.

The day was magnificent. There
was a gentle breeze blowing which,
while it was not strong enough to
roughen the water, was a godsend to
the crowds of people who were com-
pelled to view the races from unshel-
tered places. At early morning the
city took on a holiday appearance. Busi-
ness came to a standstill at 1 o'clock,
so that everybody could go to the races.
And it seemed as if everybody did go.

The first train left for the scene at
1:45. On board of it were the band,
officials, crews, newspaper men, and a
few eager passengers who wanted to
be sure of being on time. It was pret-
ty well crowded, but it was nothing to
the 3 o'clock train—the last special. It
seemed as if there were one common
destination for all Honolulu—and that
was the railroad station. King street
was jammed with cars, vehicles, bi-
cycles and pedestrians. At the depot
it seemed as if order could never be
brought out of the confusion. No one
envied the man at the ticket window
that day. Sixteen coaches, hauled by
the big, new engine, carried the load
of excited, eager, enthusiastic humani-
ty. Some of these were canopied
freight cars, with rough benches for
seats, but the crowd was too good-
natured to let a little thing like that
bother them. A close estimate places
the number of people at 1,600, which
beats all previous records.

As soon as the course was reached
the crowd scattered in various direc-
tions, to gain places of vantage. They
ranged themselves along the shore, on
the wharfs, and the small boys filled
the trees. The band, which was al-
ready there, enlivened the scene by
playing various airs, of which "There'll
be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-
night" was the most popular, and, as
afterwards transpired, the most prop-
hetic.

Anchored off Macfarlane's wharf was
beautiful La Paloma, dressed in her
best attire. On board was a large party.
The Gladys, light and airy as a bird,
and the swift Bonnie Dundee came
along afterwards. Larsen's naph-
tha launch puffed and snorted and
dashed here and there carrying mes-
sages and orders. On board of her
were Prince Cupid, starter; Harry
Whitney and E. H. Wodehouse, judges
at the start; Leslie Scott and Louis
Marks, timekeepers; W. C. Parke, of
the regatta committee; Harry Evans
and John Short, signal-boat men; W.
H. Coney, of the Bulletin, E. F. Norrie,
of the Independent, George F. Hen-
shall, of the Star, and O. R. Morgan,
of the Advertiser.

The appearance of the two senior
crews was almost simultaneous and
was the signal for an outburst of
cheers, in which each club tried to
make the most noise. The two crews
at once made for the starting point,
with the launch vainly trying to keep
up with them. In the Healanis shell
Captain and Stroke Klebahn watched
closely his small, yet lithe, opponent,
Captain Sorensen of the Myrtles.

"Are you ready?" shouted Prince
Cupid. "Then go." The blades flashed
brightly in the sunlight and the race
was on. The red and white secured
the best of the start by about a quar-
ter of a length, but this was evened
up in the first 100 yards. Slowly the
red and white pulled ahead, the blades
dipping the water at an average 30
stroke. The Healanis was slower, be-
ing about 29, and did not seem as
powerful as that of last year's crew.

At the half-mile the signal men hoisted
the red and white flag, which was
greeted with wild enthusiasm on shore.
The breach widened and at the mile,
when the Myrtle colors were again
raised, there were over two lengths of
water between the boats. This was in-
creased. The Myrtles were pulling
strong and seemed to have a good
reserve left, while the Healanis, try
as they would, could not increase the
speed. As the Myrtle boat flew past
La Paloma some enthusiastic fired off
the yacht's cannon. Sober, thinking it
was the finish, momentarily ceased
rowing, but quickly recovered himself.
On came the Healanis with a never-
say-die spirit pulling them on in the
face of certain defeat. Past the line
floated the Myrtles, winners by 16 sec-

onds, or about four lengths. The Healanis
crossed the finish and then both
crews rowed rapidly to their quar-
ters. The result caused comparatively
little enthusiasm among the spectators,
as the race seemed won at the mile.
When the launch arrived the watches
were compared and showed the time as
11 minutes, flat, which was much
slower than last year, and a surprise,
considering that both crews rowed over
the course in practice in about 10 flat.

The Juniors of the two clubs next
slid their shells into the water and
pulled for the starting stakes. They
appeared fit and trained to the mo-
ment.

"They can beat the senior crews any
day," yelled an enthusiast. The result
proved the statement not unfounded.
Again the starter asked the prelimi-
nary question. Quickly the flag fell
and the boats were away in the pretti-
est start possible. It was soon evident
that a close struggle was at hand. No
procession this. Fast flashed the
blades at the stroke of 34. This was
kept up, for neither shell had any ad-
vantage nor could afford to take any
chances. No one knew just who was
ahead until, at the half-mile, the red
and white signal flag was raised. At
this point the distance separating the
two boats was about two feet. On to
the mile they rushed at the same quick
stroke, both striving for, neither gain-
ing, any advantage. At the mile the
Myrtles still led by a few feet. Here
they quickened their stroke in re-
sponse to the call of their captain, and
the lead was gradually increased. But
the Healanis were dying game. Big
Church, who, while at Princeton, and
known as the "Varsity" star tackle,
learned what it was to fight till the
last whistle blew, pulled like a demon.
Boise and Murray and Waterhouse,
the latter suffering with a bad leg,
proved themselves true stayers. But
their effort was in vain. In the time
of 10:43 the red and white flashed first
past the finish, winners by 5 seconds,
or about a length.

Pandemonium reigned on shore. The
Healanis were joshed and jollied un-
mercifully, but they took it all in good
spirit. Their main response was,
"Next year," mixed with references to
last year. The big crowd hurried to
the cars, the Myrtles screaming at ev-
ery step. At the train the appearance
of Harry Evans with the red and white
signal flag was cheered to the echo. The
banner was then placed at the head of
the engine. Alongside of it was a
broom. Nothing further was needed
to tell the story.

At the Myrtle quarters all was joy
and jollity. After the crews had
dressed Chairman Parke and S. E. P.
Taylor of the regatta committee ap-
peared among them and presented to
W. W. Harris, captain of the club, the
championship banner. Mr. Harris re-
turned his thanks in a few happy
words. He was then given three
cheers, followed by three more for the
regatta committee, then every member
of each crew was cheered. Both the
Healanis and Myrtle crews came home
on a train which left about an hour
after the special.

A number of both crews were seen
in regard to the race. All felt that the
best crews won.

"I was not surprised," said Captain
Harris. "I have felt for some time
that our boys were in better condition
than our opponents. The result
showed my conclusions to be correct.
As soon as we got the start on them
I knew they would never catch the red
and white. The Healanis Juniors sur-
prised me. They pulled a wonderful
race and nearly upset all calculations."
Captain Sorensen was one of the
most jubilant. He has been the recipi-
ent of many handshakes on account of
his great work at stroke.

"Naturally, I am overjoyed," he said.
"I felt that we had them best almost
from the start. We had considerable
reserve left, and could have made bet-
ter time if it had been necessary. But
it wasn't."

Captain Klebahn of the Healanis was
somewhat downcast, although he had
predicted the result. "I don't want to
be considered a poor loser," he said,
"but I do think that lack of condition
tells the tale. The crew had no re-
serve when I called for a spurt at the
mile. They got the start on us and
when we had not caught them at the
half-mile I felt that the race was as
good as over."

On Saturday evening everybody,
whether Myrtle or Healanis, seemed
bent on celebrating to the full limit.
The streets were alive with people.
The hackdrivers reaped rich harvests
and are sorry the championship race
days do not come oftener. The crowds
joshed and jollied in utmost good na-
ture.

At the Opera House there was a
large crowd of enthusiasts who jeered
the villain, cheered the hero, and went
wild when a huge bouquet of red and
white carnations was handed up to
Maggie Moore.

At the other theater there was a
veritable crush. The victorious Myr-
tle crews occupied one of the boxes.
Each one of the heroes was cheered
and cheered again. The red and white
owned the house. Everybody cheered
everybody else. The climax was
reached when the Healanis pedestrians,
who lost their wagers and consequently
walked home from Pearl City, entered
the theater. The audience stood on the
benches and hurrahed for the doughty
quartette of "lost causers."

Some funny wagers were made. The
one that created the most amusement
was made by E. O. White, E. H. Parke
and Robert Shingle against "Jock" At-
kinson, J. Loyd and Fred West. The
losers were to walk home from the

(Continued on Page 3.)

TOWSE AT OMAHA

Meets Wm. J. Bryan, Champ Clark
and Other Great Men.

HAWAII AT PARIS EXPOSITION

The Hawaiian Village and Its "Spi-
eler"—Cable Talk and Hawaiian
Coffee and Rice.

ATHLETIC SUPERIORITY.

(Staff Correspondence.)
On the lagoon a few days ago there
were international swimming races,
and it was Hawaii first and the rest
nowhere. The first event was 100 yards



PROF. W. TOBIN.

"Spieler" for the Hawaiian Village at
Omaha.

for youths and the Islanders in town
entered Harold Dillingham, Albert
Waterhouse and Harold Rice. There
were about ten other starters, includ-
ing local men and Midway nominees.
At the word Dillingham took the lead
and was never headed. Waterhouse
selected the second man and took that
position at the finish in a beautiful
spurt. Rice was not feeling well and
merely paddled along to assist Water-
house, if necessary. The victors were
greeted with genuine Hawaiian cheer-
ing. Dillingham and Waterhouse re-
ceived handsome gold medals from the
exposition management. In the 150
yards open Jack Inana, ukeke-player
in the Hawaiian village, started
against Captain Billie Johnson, Charlie
Johnson, other well-known profession-
als, a number of amateurs, and the
best man in the Filipino village. Cap-
tain Billie is one of the champions of
this country. None of us who knew
Inana expected him to make any
showing at all in such a field, but he
used his head, swam exceedingly well,
and bested Captain Billie by a couple
of feet in a killing finish. Inana heard
"Wela ka Hoo!" when he landed, as
did Dillingham and Waterhouse.

MEETING BIG ONES.

One afternoon and evening of last
week Mr. Logan and myself went out
to Syndicate Park, in South Omaha, to
attend the Jacksonian picnic. It was
a grand gathering of the clans of the
Demo-Pops, or Popocrats. Congress-
man Champ Clark and William Jen-
nings Bryan were the speakers. We
met them both on this occasion and a
few days later I had the pleasure of
quite a chat with Mr. Bryan at the
Paxton Hotel. In one of Dunne's de-
licious Irish dialect stories he makes
Martin Dooley say: "I make no doubt
the Queen of England is a mighty fine
lady, but dom her politics." Mr. Bry-
an is personally a splendid man. He
is a great American. He is a marvel-
ous orator. Bryan has spoken to more
people than any man alive or any man
who ever did live. And he is as great
a drawing card as ever. He is for al-
liver, is anti-trust and rather mildly
anti-expansion, but most of all anti-
McKinley and anti-Republican. His
speeches at Syndicate Park and again
at the big convention here in town
were about alike and had some mag-
nificent things in them. Mr. Bryan at
once strikes you as being very much
in earnest, as being thoroughly con-
vinced so far as his own doctrines and
himself are concerned. I spoke to him
of Hawaii. I thanked him for not
mentioning the Islands in speaking of
"Our New Possessions," as he does
speak of them. He said to me that
Hawaii was naturally American terri-
tory and that it had always been prop-
erly regarded as such. At the conven-
tion here all the Hawaiians in town
heard Bryan. Our party included Hen-
ry Waterhouse and wife, Mrs. B. F.
Dillingham, Miss Sturgeon, Miss Dil-
lingham, Harold Dillingham, Albert
Waterhouse, Harold Rice, Miss Nape,
Rev. Ezra, Rev. Timoteo. The native
clergymen at once became great ad-
mirers of Bryan. Rev. Ezra and Ti-
moteo are observing very closely, are
taking notes and securing pictures, and
when they return to the Islands will
report from Niihau to Hawaii.

Congressman Champ Clark was a
surprise and a disappointment. In his
address he was rough and really un-
couth, and if he was not absolutely
vulgar, he was at least irreverent. His
argument amounted to nothing at all.
And yet they say he is a university
man, an attorney and a prized lectur-
er. He must have had an off-day on
the occasion of his appearance at Uni-
versity Park. He was interrupted and
would stop and quarrel with the peo-
ple who interrupted him.

PARIS EXPOSITION.
Commissioner General Peck, Mr.
Skiff and others, traveling West as pro-
moters of the American section of the
Paris Fair, were here today and I had
quite a chat this morning with Mr.
Peck. Of the party, also, was Lieuten-
ant, who was with the U. S.
cruiser Philadelphia in Honolulu a lit-
tle over two years ago. Lieutenant
and Mrs. Baker lived in the Snow cot-
tage. I may say frankly that Mr. Peck
did not appear at all anxious to en-
courage the placing of a Hawaiian ex-
hibit at Paris. He said the space al-
lotted the United States there was very
small indeed and that he did not be-
lieve any particular section of the
country would be exploited. Mr. Peck
and Mr. Skiff, as well, complimented
the arrangement and composition of
the exhibit in charge of Mr. Logan and
myself. The Peck party, under the
guidance of exposition officials, spent
an hour at the Hawaiian village, and
in their honor a complete perfor-
mance was given, including singing, in-
strumental music and the hula. They
expressed themselves as being much
pleased with the show and offered the
opinion that it would pay as a Mid-
way attraction at Paris.

IN THE VILLAGE.

The Hawaiian Village Company,
Limited, with Mr. Benton, a former
State official, as manager, has as its
theater what was last year the Wiscon-
sin building, a large and handsome
structure. The location is the corner
of the East Midway and the Grand
Plaza. This is a good place, but so far
the enterprise has been conducted at a
loss of about \$200 a week and I don't
think it will be possible for them to
recover. This minus draw falls on an
Omaha hui, with, perhaps, a couple of
Honolulu men interested. I don't know
about the latter. John H. Wilson is
in charge of the troupe and he is on a
guarantee and percentage. There is
no danger of John or any of the Is-
landers losing, as the hui is a respon-
sible one and at this time has a re-
serve of some \$8,000. Young Wilson
is to be admired, for in all the ramifi-
cations of local business methods he
is well able to cope with all comers.
The show consists of two appearances
of the Quintette Club and two appear-
ances of the hula section. The dance
is rather mild. It is not rated among
the risque things on the Midway, but
the music is extremely popular. All
in all, the show is the whitest in any
concession place. There are some grass
houses and a pond and a canoe in the
yard and the theater is a little place
about the size of Arion hall.

The troupe from the Islands consists
of the following: Manager, John H.
Wilson; assistant manager, George
Townsend; Quintette Club, Major Ken-
akal, Tom Silva, Tom Hennessey, W.
H. Sea, James Shaw, J. Edwards, East,
Ben Jones; dancing girls, Kalani, Ka-
luna and Mele; dancing woman, Apl
and Kaleo; aged ukeke-players and
chanters, Kasi (k) and Pioe (w); male
ukeke-players, chanters and dancers,
Kuallil and Inana; canoe man, Kama-
kee; in charge of music, Mrs. Shaw;
in charge of music, Mrs. Edwards; ma-
trons, Miss Lellehua. There are several
small children, making twenty-eight
people in all. They are fairly content,
but most of them long for home. They
live on the grounds and have a negro
cook. Mr. Wilson is the caterer. Every
Sunday they have a roast pig and
draw constantly from their stock of
pork in cold storage. Yesterday the en-
tire company was given a big dinner
by Mr. Eli Peck of Honolulu, who is
here for an indefinite stay. Adjoining
the big building of the village is the
Aloha restaurant, run by "four Omaha
women who understand their busi-
ness." The coffee is all right, being
McCord-Brady Idol Chop brand, origi-
nally from Hackfeld & Co. The women
of the village busy themselves mak-
ing hats and mats and using their sew-
ing machines. The Hawaiians make a
good impression everywhere.

PRINCE OF PROPHETS.

Every concession on the Midway has
a "spieler." They were formerly called
barkers, or shouters. The "spieler"
must have a big voice, a persuasive
manner and a decided talent for in-
direct, combined with ready wit and
a vivid imagination. Until today the
prince of the prophets of the Midway
was the man in the employ of the Ha-
waiian Village Company, Limited. He
went over to the Filipino combination
this morning and there is to be a law-
suit about it. As Tobin intends to
visit the Islands next winter, I enclose
his portrait. He is an industrious
young man and he read up on Hawaii
before he mounted the platform. His
pronunciation was all right and his
volubility something marvelous. In
three lectures Tobin could tell more
about Hawaii than had ever been writ-
ten or thought of. To one from the
Islands this "spieler's" descriptions
were as funny as anything could pos-
sibly be, and the chap has such a
grace of plausibility that he makes his
talk go. Tobin tells unblushingly of
the 600 varieties of tropical plants in
our tropical gardens, of the perfor-
mance of our entire company of forty-
two people, of the exhibitions of shark-
catching, surf-riding, and the national
sports and so on to beat all the circus

(Continued on Page Four.)

AS A PEACEMAKER

So Sir Sandford Fleming
Views the Cable.

Will Expand Trade Between Canada
and Australia And Bring Week-
ly Lines of Steamers.

Sir Sandford Fleming, being so close-
ly identified with the Pacific cable
scheme, was naturally interviewed
when in London recently. To a Daily
Chronicle reporter Sir Sandford point-
ed out that Canadians attach the high-
est importance to it as another bond
of empire. It might be expected to
expand trade between Canada and Aus-
tralia, not at present very extensive.
That, however, was quite overhad-
owed by the value it would have in
the Imperial sense. Sir Sandford has
given years of study to this question of
an all-British cable, and his ideas
thereon quite girdle the globe.

"Granted the present scheme," he
remarked, "and you will reach Austr-
alia without having a foot of your wire
on foreign territory. Why not have
another cable bringing you back to
London by Western Australia, Cocos
Island, Mauritius, and South Africa?
At Cocos Island you could establish
branch lines to Singapore and Colo-
mb, so joining up with the whole of
Asia and India. From Cape Town go
to St. Helena, Ascension Island, Bar-
badoes and Bermuda, where you are
in near relation to the present Atlantic
cables. Measuring the cable as you
put it into the sea at Vancouver, you
would need 23,000 knots of it to reach
Bermuda. The expense would be be-
tween \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 and
just think what you would have for
the money."

Sir Sandford hardly needed to ex-
plain that he struck across the Atlan-
tic from Cape Town in order to avoid
the shallow waters of North Africa and
the shores of Europe. "In the event
of war," he laid it down, "the cables
would be most likely to be cut near
Europe. A home-coming cable, accord-
ing to my plan, would be in deep wa-
ter all the time, and therefore difficult
to cut. Once at Bermuda or Halifax
you would have a number of cables to
take messages on to England. They
would not all be cut at once, and it
might be that the getting through of
a single dispatch, after war had broken
out, would be worth more than the
whole of the cost of the suggested ca-
ble." These views have already been
submitted to the Colonial Office, and
Sir Sandford thinks the scheme at
present in hand a basis toward a com-
plete, all-British girdle of the globe.

"You would," he observed, "be able
having a circular line, to communicate
by two ways with any part of the Em-
pire. If one road failed, the other
would be there, so making us very se-
cure. Apart from anything else, I look
forward to the electric cable becoming
the great means of communication be-
tween the various quarters of the
world. I can see, in the dim distance,
the day when a newspaper will be able
to publish intelligence concerning the
most distant parts, as fully and as
promptly as if it related to its own
city. We do not yet fully realize the
value of electricity as a means of com-
municating over long distances. You
telephone from the Strand to Piccadil-
ly, but you could accomplish your pur-
pose by sending a messenger. Not so
when thousands of miles intervene;
then the supreme value of the electric
telegraph is apparent. The expense
lies in constructing a line, and that
once done all is simple. Here it is:
use it to the utmost; keep it going ev-
ery minute of the twenty-four hours.
If you can send a telegram for sixpence
in England, why should it so quickly
cost you six shillings if you go outside
England? The next great advance of
the world will probably be in respect
of quick and cheap communication be-
tween all parts of it."

Sir Sandford Fleming looks forward
to seeing weekly lines of steamers
leave Vancouver for Australia and Asi-
atic ports. He conceives them as con-
necting with the terminus of the Sibe-
rian Railway, so forming a continuous
trunk artery about the world. It is a
fine conception, all the more that it
will mean the possibility of going
round the globe in less than half the
eighty days which Jules Verne, in his
daring narrative, allowed for the trip.
And the supreme fruit of all this
linking of the British Empire by wire
and steam, this squeezing of the world
generally into small space?

"It will make for peace," was Sir
Sandford Fleming's deliverance, "by
bringing nations more and more inti-
mately together."

A world's peacemaker—that was the
last word, and let it be here.

Stock Exchange.

The first annual election of the Ho-
nolulu Stock Exchange resulted in the
choice of the following officers: J. H.
Fisher, president; Harry Armitage,
vice-president; Chas. J. Falk, secreta-
ry; Bank of Hawaii, treasurer.

Senator Clark left on the Coptic yes-
terday.

THE TRANSVAAL

England Publishes the Latest Correspondence With Boers.

KRUGER THINKS WAR CERTAIN

Reief in London That This Puts Settlement Beyond Diplomacy Unless Boers Yield.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The publication of the latest dispatches between Great Britain and the Transvaal, which occurred today, is regarded as bringing diplomacy to a deadlock unless President Kruger assents to Chamberlain's terms. It is feared that instead of assenting he may utilize the invitation to another conference with Sir Alfred Milner for a renewal of indefinite bargaining. The Standard says that President Kruger has still a little time to think over the position. If he does not comply with the British demands there is only one issue. The Telegraph says it is palpable that England has reached the extreme limit to which she can go in honor and safety along the path of concession.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—This evening the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, issued the text of the Transvaal dispatches of August 19th and August 21st and the reply of the Imperial Government on August 28th. The publication is accompanied by a note emphasizing the advisability of making the correct version known, owing to the fact that an incorrect version has been published in Pretoria.

The Transvaal dispatch of August 19th contains the proposals regarding the franchise, which go upon the assumption that Great Britain will agree that the present intervention does not constitute a precedent and will allow the suzerainty question to drop.

The dispatch of August 21st makes the proposed concessions expressly conditional upon Great Britain undertaking not to interfere in the future with the Transvaal, not to insist upon a further assertion of the existence of suzerainty and to agree to arbitration.

The reply of the Imperial Government dated August 28th, declares that Great Britain considers that the proposals put forward as alternative to those of July 31st assume the adoption in principle of a franchise which will not be hampered by conditions impairing its usefulness and which will secure immediate representation.

With respect to intervention the Imperial note says that the Government cannot debar itself from its rights under the conventions, or divest itself of the obligations of a civilized power to protect its subjects abroad from injustice.

The note concludes by reminding the Transvaal that other matters exist which the grant of a political franchise will not settle and which are not the proper subjects for arbitration. These, the note declares, it will be necessary to settle concurrently with the questions already under discussion, and they will form, with the question of arbitration, proper subjects for the proposed Cape Town conference.

The Pretoria version of the Imperial reply was that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to consider the Transvaal's proposals as an alternative to a joint commission of inquiry.

PRETORIA, Sept. 1.—The Volksraad has deferred the discussion of the correspondence exchanged between the Imperial and Transvaal Governments until Monday, when a motion regarding the presence of British troops on the Transvaal border will be debated secretly.

Herr Fischer, the special envoy of the Orange Free State, has arrived here from Bloemfontein and is consulting with the Government on the situation. Last night's session of the Volksraad was short, as the reply to Great Britain was not ready.

Herr Fischer was present at the secret session of the Volksraad this evening, a circumstance that caused a great deal of curiosity. Large crowds gathered around the building anxious to learn the latest intelligence. President Kruger remained in the executive council until a late hour discussing the situation.

An influential section of the Afrikaners here wired today to Herr Hoffmeyer, leader of the Afrikaner party in Cape Colony, to come to Pretoria immediately.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 1.—The town is preparing for the eventualities of war. The inmates of the Children's Home are going to Natal. The Town Council is providing a three months' supply of food for the men and animals connected with the scavenger department. All outgoing trains are crowded and most of the prominent men have already left Johannesburg.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 1.—Reports received here from various outlying districts of the Transvaal describe them as being in a state of excitement. The burghers, it is said, are watching the developments keenly, but the majority of them hope for a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

There is a general exodus of British subjects from the large towns. Orders have been issued to the commandants and field cornets to have themselves and their burghers in readiness in the event of an outbreak.

SULAWAY (Matabeleland, South Africa), Sept. 1.—Reports for Colonel Plumer's company are going to that

place daily. Sixty South Rhodesia volunteers were sworn in yesterday. BLOEMFONTEIN (Orange Free State), Sept. 1.—The assertion made yesterday by a local newspaper that orders have been given for the immediate supply of equipment and cartridges to the Orange Free State Artillery is declared to be unfounded.

THINKS WAR CERTAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post says: "President Kruger told a prominent Boer yesterday (Wednesday) that war was practically certain. Every Boer is now armed with a Mauser and has a hundred rounds for practice. I am convinced that the reports of the Boers not being prepared are only a pretense and that they will strike a blow when it is least expected."

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says: "It is generally understood that there is the strongest inclination in the Volksraad to repudiate British suzerainty. A large section of the Boers is strongly opposed to a concession of the franchise on the basis of a five-year residence, and the position is still very grave."

MAY GO TO SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Colonel Hector Archibald McDonald, the Omdurman hero, has been urgently summoned to report at the War Office. He is expected to go to Cape Colony.

GIBRALTAR NEXT

Admiral Dewey Sails From Villefranche.

The Pope Sends A Catholic Sailors on the Olympia a Medal.

VILLEFRANCHE, Aug. 31.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, sailed today for Gibraltar. Admiral Dewey remained on board the Olympia this morning. In brilliant sunshine and with a fresh breeze blowing the preparations for sailing commenced at 3:15 p. m., when the launches were hauled up. Interested crowds on shore watching the preparations and admiring the activity of the crew. At 3:30 the mail orderly left the quay with the last mail, the anchors were hoisted and at 4 o'clock sharp the cruiser sailed out of the harbor for Gibraltar.

The Admiral says he is in perfect health. He expects to stay at Gibraltar until September 12th. He expressed pleasure previous to departure with his stay here, and dreads his countrymen's reception. The Admiral's visit here was the most interesting in the history of the harbor.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The Pope has sent through Chaplain Reaney silver medals to be given to all Roman Catholic sailors aboard Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia.

DU PATY DE CLAM.

Said to Have Made an Important Confession.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A cable to the World from Rennes says: The World correspondent is informed on the best authority that Colonel Du Paty de Clam has made a most sensational revelation, exposing all the crookedness of which he is guilty, in obedience to the direct instruction of his chiefs of general staff. This was revealed to Major Tavernier, the commissioner appointed by Colonel Jouaust, president of the court-martial, to take Du Paty de Clam's testimony in Paris, where he lies ill.

At this moment, 11 o'clock at night, a meeting of Generals is being held in the house which Cavaignac, former Minister of War, has secretly maintained here as headquarters of the inner circle of anti-Dreyfusites. Cavaignac pretended to go to Paris after the fourth day of the trial. He really has been in Paris since the first day of Tavernier's examination of Du Paty de Clam. Cavaignac returned here tonight. The World correspondent learns that he brought, if not a complete copy of Du Paty de Clam's testimony, at least a fairly explicit synopsis of it. Roger's and Cugnet's abandonment of him has definitely antagonized Du Paty de Clam. All efforts by Gonse to pacify him have been vain.

Du Paty de Clam's family have persuaded him to resign his commission in the army as soon as he has cleared himself of all responsibility for the crime against Dreyfus. That Cavaignac should have procured even a synopsis of the testimony is in itself illegal, for the law says that testimony so taken must be kept secret until it is read in court.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

RENNES, Sept. 1.—This was a very satisfactory day for Dreyfus. The Beaurepaire witness, Germain, who was to prove that Dreyfus attended the Alsatian maneuvers, found his statements denied by a reputable witness, while Germain himself, it was proved, was twice convicted of swindling. This was the only testimony against Dreyfus, the remainder of the depositions being in his favor, several of them being very weighty, as in the case of Captain Carvalho, General Schert and Major Hartmann, their evidence going to show that particulars of the firing manual of the "120 gun" and hydro-pneumatic brake were almost matters of common knowledge among the officers.

SOME HILO NOTES

Philip Peck Will Organize a Bank for That City.

TO HAVE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Hilo to Have a Jockey Club—Big Suit for Damages May be Brought by Japanese.

Probably one of the most needed, if not the most needed institution in Hilo, is a bank, says the Hilo Tribune. This has been felt for a long time here, and the lack of such an institution has crippled Hilo business to a considerable extent and has to a still larger extent proven a great inconvenience. Probably every man and every firm has had occasion to complain frequently and in unmistakable language of the lack of a local medium for transacting monetary business with other local men and firms and men and firms abroad. This lack has also been the cause of a stringency in the money market more than once.

Mr. Philip Peck, formerly manager of the Aloha Plantation Company in Oahu, is the inaugurator of this much-needed institution and his plans are so far formulated that he can give the public definite assurance that they will be carried through.

Already a considerable portion of the stock necessary has been subscribed and it is mostly local capital. Mr. Peck has been so long a resident of Hilo and Oahu that he knows pretty nearly the needs and resources of this section of the country and the prospects for success or failure of a bank here. He is a man not at all likely to go into a doubtful venture, and there can be little doubt that he is well assured of success in this.

The location of the bank will probably be in the Peacock block, now in course of construction. Safe deposit vaults will be a feature of the institution, which will transact a general banking and exchange business and lend money on satisfactory security.

Carl Brush has completed the survey of the proposed Waialae race-track and the Volcano stables will soon proceed with the construction of the same. There will be no stock company as at first proposed, but the track will be leased to the Jockey Club about to be organized.

At the January term of court Colonel Little will bring a suit for \$100,000 damages against the Pepee Sugar Company for false imprisonment of the nineteen Japanese charged by that plantation with conspiracy.

A. F. Linder, who has been head luma at Onomea, left by last night's Claudine for Molokai, where he will assume a similar position with the American Sugar Company.

Work on the Oahu railway line is about to commence, and will be pushed ahead rapidly. Preliminary surveys for the Kohala-Hilo railway are being pushed.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

Through the efforts of Brother Matthias the Japanese beetle is not nearly as plentiful this year as last. The Brother has inoculated numbers of them and these have been distributed in gardens, and through the infection the young beetles have died.—Hawaii Herald.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Cunard line steamer Campania arrived at Quarantine tonight at 7:30 o'clock and was met in the Narrows by a flotilla of tugs and the steam yacht Erin to greet Sir Thomas Lipton, who was a passenger on the liner. The Quarantine Commissioners' boat, the State of New York, also appeared upon the scene with a large party under the guidance of Commissioner Palmer. The party consisted of Colonel Treadwell, Governor Roosevelt's military secretary, who was sent by the Governor to receive Sir Thomas Lipton, a number of officials and members of the New York Yacht Club, a number of members from the New England Society and other similar organizations. All boarded the steamer and came up to the dock.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. B. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va. I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va. Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Paralysis

is sometimes caused by overwork, either mental or physical. There are many other exciting causes, such as exposure to cold, excesses, emotional influences, etc. The approach of the disease is generally gradual. Frequently the first warning is a vague feeling of headache, vertigo and muscular weakness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

restore the nutrition of the nerves and have cured many cases of paralysis when all other remedies and methods of treatment have failed. The record of this remedy entitles it to a thorough trial.

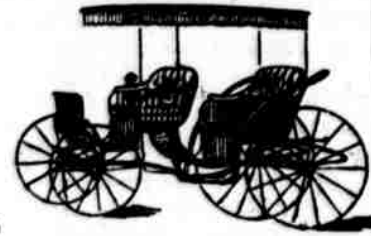
Perhaps there is no man better known in the city of Lawrence, Kansas, than Mr. G. H. Snyder. To a reporter Mr. Snyder related a wonderful story. He said: "I am now seventy years of age. About three years ago I experienced a sudden paralysis in the legs, then creeping up my legs until it reached my body. I grew very thin in a few months and was very poor and I did not relish my food. At last I became so bad I was unable to move about. I consulted several distinguished physicians, one telling me that I had locomotor ataxia, another that I had creeping paralysis. I took their medicines but they did me no good and I continued to grow worse."

"One day a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I immediately commenced their use, throwing all other medicines away. Before I had finished my first box I found that they were benefiting me. I used twelve boxes in all and was perfectly cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

New Line of SURREYS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, and Stylish BUCKBOARDS



Morgan & Wright

have placed the Agency for the Hawaiian Islands for their celebrated

Rubber Tires

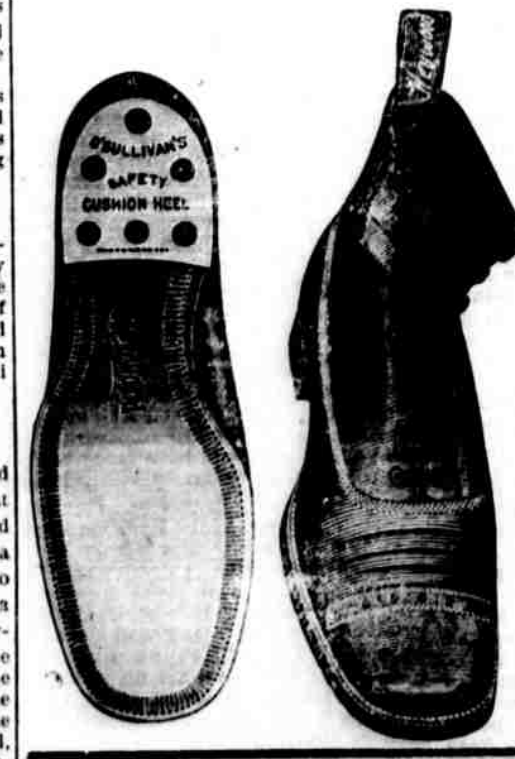
with us. A distinctive feature of this Tire is that there is no space between tire and rim to allow gravel and sand to enter and thus destroy the Rubber.

SCHUMAN'S

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

PORT STREET, ABOVE CLUM STABLES.



OUR PATROL SHOE

Extra Quality, Cell Vamp, Leather Lined Rubber Heel.

Positively Waterproof

Sole.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store

SOLE AGENTS.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKETT, Vice President.

E. BURN, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIUM FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Mail Order Department

Write for prices and description of the articles you want in

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, STERLING SILVER, RICH CUT GLASS, ART PORCELAINS, AGATEWARE, TINWARE, ALUMINUMWARE, WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one. Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE, \$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces\$7.90

Fine Blown Tumblers75c doz.

Ordinary Tumblers50c doz.

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF Crockery, Glassware and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents:

JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood. GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS. BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES. PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12c. each. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD. HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Hawaiian Plantation Co., Ltd. The Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Hawaiian Sugar Co., Ltd. The Hawaiian Sugar Mill Co., Ltd. The Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Hawaiian Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.

The Aetna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1899.

FREE OPIUM.

The point which the Advertiser desires to make regarding the opium traffic is that, under the United States laws the article is open to importation, use, possession and consumption, as freely as any article of commerce, and that, under the new dispensation, it will be largely imported into these islands.

What, then, will be the conditions which will confront us? Simply the conditions which have always, and do now confront those who desire to reduce the use of the article by legislation, because it inflicts serious injury upon many who use it to excess.

This community, like other communities, has legislated on the subject, and has been influenced by sentimental rather than by practical reasons.

The Norwegians, fully satisfied that the consumption of alcoholic liquor could not be prevented by legislation, came to the practical conclusion, that the State should control the sale of it, and expend the profits of the sale in establishing benevolent institutions. The plan is successful. Had the same wise statesmanship governed us, in the past, and did it now govern us, there would, today, be hospitals for the incurables, hospitals for the consumptives, free hospitals well endowed for the poor.

Throughout the mainland, the State laws regulating the retail sale of opium are dead letters. Druggists sell it freely, in spite of restrictive laws. In one of the medical conventions held recently in Detroit, one of the leading physicians declared that any one could obtain opium and morphine. The moment there is a sufficient profit in any contraband article, the trade in it flourishes.

Congress put a high duty on the imported opium, and the smugglers flourished and there was little revenue from it. Then the duty was lowered to \$6 per pound, the smugglers got no profits, and the revenues increased.

Within a few months, opium will be landed here, under the protection of the United States laws. The existing Hawaiian laws on the subject will be largely repealed by the Federal statutes. What shall we do about it? Let it be open to general sale, or forbid its sale, or regulate its sale by laws which will be dead letters?

Or, should the Territory follow the example of South Carolina, and become the seller, and use the profit from the sale, in partially repaying the damages done by the drug? If the Territory should become the seller, what regulations should be made in order to protect the Territorial monopoly?

Here is a field for thorough investigation. It should be well covered before any local legislation is undertaken. All the facts bearing on this difficult proposition should be obtained.

So also should be well considered the subject of the sale of alcoholic liquor. Complete annexation means the sale of the cheapest whiskey in the world in these islands. The high local duties will be abolished, and the flag will, unfortunately, cover and protect the cheapest "Jersey lightning," and "the kill-at-forty-rods rot-gut." What shall we do about it? Shall we drift about on the matter, or shall we seriously work out some plan which will effectually regulate the opium and liquor traffic?

AN INCORRECT VIEW.

There is a misunderstanding about the relations of the government to the Galicians, who were lately imprisoned.

Their imprisonment was not under a criminal, but a penal law, over which the government has no control. If these Galicians had been convicted of a criminal offense, the Executive held the power to pardon them, or modify the sentence. As the offense was only penal, the Executive had no more power in the case than it had to set a man free who had violated an injunction order of the court or had refused to obey the writ of subpoena.

The blind pool that has been made up to attack the government on general principles has designedly failed to present this important view of the case. The Galicians were not released, until those with whom the penal contract was made, had requested in writing that the release be made.

Since the employers of the Galicians released them, and let the bottom fall out of the scheme for putting some of our local wisdom before the Supreme Court of the United States, the prospect falls of placing a new picture in the rotunda of the Capitol, representing the first appearance of an attorney from Hawaii, before that august tribunal, in

the act of pleading for the personal liberty of the laborers who have broken their contracts. The report of the proceedings, if any were taken, has not yet been received. If taken, the sudden dropping of the bottom of the proceedings, by the release of the prisoners, may have arrested, in its beginning, the creation of a noted historical event. Perhaps it will appear that the counsel had risen to address the court, and had begun his plea: "May it please the court. On behalf of a band of noble Galicians, who cast aside their fortunes and their homes on the historic shores of the Adriatic, in order to establish a higher industrial civilization in the Paradise of the Pacific, and who are now in chains, whose cruel rattlings I now hear even in this court room." Here the Crier of the court hands counsel a telegram from San Francisco: "The dum'd plantation releases Galicians. Done it out of spite to our cause. Bottom knocked out. Give Hawaiian Government fits somehow."

Counsel continues: "May it please the court. I am just informed that the Galician heroes, through the spiteful machinations of their employers, are now capering free on the volcanic hill tops of Hawaii. I do not hear the rattling of their chains. It was an auricular illusion. After this inopportune interference with my philanthropic purpose, the choking off of my proud ambition, I take my seat, with the fixed resolution to get even with the authors of this catastrophe."

Perhaps, the next mail will inform us about what did take place before that great tribunal.

"BELITTLING" MISSIONARY WORK.

A "Reader" suggests that the Advertiser is "belittling missionary work in its review of the report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association."

Statements of conceded facts about a matter often "belittled," are often "belittling." A statement of the fact that the American foreign marine service has dwindled down to almost nothing, and American commerce on the high seas, is insignificant "belittles" the spirit and enterprise of the American people. But the fact remains. The use of the word is loose, unfair, unjust and thoughtless. The facts published by the Evangelical Association speak for themselves.

In the evolution of the moral and religious growth of the world, there are radical changes in the use of agencies which make the evolution. The presidents of the American colleges were, at one time, clergymen. Now the evolution requires secular presidents. Does that fact "belittle" the character and work of the clergymen? No reasonable man will say so.

The fact that so few of the Hawaiian born descendants of the early missionaries, choose to be missionaries, the fact that only \$30,000 is annually furnished by the descendants of the missionaries, and their associates towards giving the gospel to the great numbers of "heathen" before our eyes, does not, of itself, "belittle" their Christian philanthropy. That thousands of young men sprung to arms, and are now suffering and dying for "the cause of humanity" in Luzon, and only a handful of the descendants of the missionaries are willing to undertake the self-sacrifice and burden of the Cross, may mean, and probably does mean, that, with larger views of the proper methods of regenerating the world, those descendants are not convinced that the methods used by the Evangelical Association are the wisest and most effective, or even that they are necessary.

There has been a radical change in their view of the claims of the "heathen," since the Andover Theological Seminary, which has furnished so many evangelical missionaries, declared that the "heathen" were not "lost" for all eternity. "Saving the heathen" meant, forty years ago, the saving from everlasting punishment of those who were utterly ignorant of the scheme of Salvation. Mission work of today means the education, the enlightenment of all men in all lands, without dreadful apprehensions about their "everlasting" condition.

The facts presented by this report show a transition period, one in which there is a reconstruction of ideas and plans. Mr. Clark, the president of the Christian Endeavor Society, published in the Forum, some months ago, an article on the valuable work of missionaries as scientists. He claimed for the missionary that which had never before been claimed. He made him something more than a preacher of the gospel—a scientific explorer, an instructor in social philosophy, an industrial teacher. His statements seemed to unconsciously suggest that the true missionary must be, hereafter, not he who preaches the gospel, and gives religious instruction, but he who gives to the "heathen" the best training in all things needed to secure the largest development.

It is possible that a similar unconscious mental and moral operation faces the present attitude of the descendants of the missionaries towards missions.

SEND A MAN TO WASHINGTON.

If any one will glance over the copies of the bills introduced in the Senate and the House, respectively, for the government of Hawaii, he will see the pressing necessity of a lawyer in Washington, who is thoroughly familiar with the laws of Hawaii, with the land titles, with the decisions of the courts, and with the history of Hawaii. The bill in the Senate repeals nearly two hundred sections and chapters of the present laws. The Commissioners have recommended the repeal, and have considered the matter with care. But in any discussion on the merits of the acts repealed, there will be much ignorance, and Congressmen will go far astray unless there are capable men from these islands, who can clearly, and promptly instruct them. A motion made in either house to alter one of these provisions may be made by a member who is friendly to Hawaii, but is in error of the fact and law regarding the subject, and unless there is some one, on the spot, who has the opportunity to correct him, much mischief may be done.

Several persons have been asked, it is said, to represent the government in this matter and on behalf of all the people, but no one, so far, is willing to undertake the task which will be onerous, vexatious and unsatisfactory in many ways. Should the bill finally pass, with undesirable provisions in it, the representative may be blamed for it.

It may be assumed that there will be some exasperating tinkering done to the bill, either by the ignorant friends, or the enemies, of Hawaii. Besides some of our active citizens do not agree as to the measures which are for the best interests of the Territory, and it is possible that some efforts may be made to change the provisions of the bill so as to meet certain views which are held here.

But the need of an agent representing the government, or rather the views of the people, so far as they can be ascertained, is pressing.

If it is possible to send a representative, favorably known to Congress and the Executive, it should be done. Members of Congress must rely upon some one to furnish them the exact truth, about subjects that are discussed. It cannot be expected that they should be so familiar with our history, laws, and general affairs, as to be able to meet promptly and correctly erroneous statements made by the enemies of this Territory.

The matter of filling the offices which will be created by the new law, should be deferred until the law is passed. In this matter no representative of the government should interfere. The President is quite able, without volunteered advice, to dispose of the offices. He, no doubt, has some policy in the selection of officers. He may make what many will consider to be grave errors in his selections, but his intentions will be honest. He has many politicians to satisfy or reward, and Hawaii, as a political almshouse, can accommodate a good many inmates. It is for him to select.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The last mail did not, so far as we can learn, bring the text of the opinion of the State department in the matter of Portuguese immigrants who abandoned the transport in Madeira. Whether or not the report given in the San Francisco Bulletin, that the State department has in so many words declared the Hawaiian labor contract laws are in full force and effect is true, is still unknown. It is probably true that the Department corrected Consul Jones who had informed the Portuguese immigrants that assisted immigration was illegal in Hawaii, and that their labor contracts were void. This is a clear proposition provided the Constitution does not cover these islands. If the Constitution does, there comes with it the requirement for the uniformity of laws.

If assisted immigration is lawful in Hawaii, under the Federal Constitution, and, at the same time, it is unlawful in the States, then it follows that Congress has the power to discriminate against sections of the country in the making of laws. If Congress may discriminate in one case, it may in another. If it may discriminate, under the Constitution, in the matter of immigration, it may discriminate in the matter of labor. It may, with such powers, entirely forbid the use of Asiatic labor in Hawaii, or confine it to American born citizens.

The claim is a perilous one, that the Constitution covers Hawaii, at a time when the plantations are in extreme need of laborers, and laborers can only be obtained by measures which are illegal on the mainland. To secure the Federal Constitution and at the same time refuse the Federal laws, is rash skating on thin ice, if we had the power to take this course.

If the dispatch published in the San Francisco Bulletin is correct, the State department appears to have taken the ground that Congress must, in due

form, extend the Constitution to these islands. This will be done, under the formal contract of annexation made by the Newlands' resolution, which makes Hawaii an integral part of the national territory.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

The most significant news in the Dreyfus trial, is a report that the French generals who are prosecuting him are no longer in harmony with each other. The revelations of forgery, of fraud, of perjury, frighten them. They assumed in the beginning of the trial that Dreyfus could be easily convicted, and that the court-martial was with them. Now they are confronted with two ugly propositions. If he is convicted there will be a storm of indignation in France which may lead to civil war. If he is acquitted, they are left in a terrible plight, because they have failed to sustain their charges. In either case the prestige of the general staff will be lost. Gen. Roget, one of the prosecuting generals, is said to advise abandonment of the case as the only method of preventing a crisis. His associates do not agree with him.

There is some query about the power of the Court of Cassation to review the case on appeal, if Dreyfus is convicted. Clemenceau says that it has. If it has, any arbitrary judgment of the court will be reversed. No despatches state with authority whether there can be any review.

A most sensational incident will occur, if Sara Bernhardt goes on to the witness stand, and declares that M. Rochefort, the editor of the Intransigent, told her in 1898, that he knew that Dreyfus was innocent, but he had reasons for saying the contrary. The judges of the court-martial would call upon the mountains to hide them. If they invited the scorn of the great tragedienne, who is a Jewess, and is an originate source of verbal dynamite.

THE ADMIRAL'S RECEPTION

Admiral Dewey gradually approaches his native shores. A national welcome is before him. It will not be "the welcome with bloody hands to hospitable graves," but the genuine welcome of the people who are proud of his victory over the Spaniards. But before him is the untold wilderness of speech making. Many heroes, who never lose their courses even in night battles upon the sea, are lost in the dark woods of "general remarks," and fall into the pit holes of unfortunate expressions. His loving countrymen will expect that the great commander will invent some memorable phrase which will be one of the golden coins of literature. The admiral knows their wishes and hopes to comply with them. The eye that was lidless, during the elliptical war dance of death in Manila bay, closes and wearily opens during the night hours, as the Olympia plunges into the stubborn western sea, and the hour approaches when the chairman of the first great dinner will arise, and announce that "Admiral Dewey will please respond."

The loving cup which is to be presented to the Admiral is said to be the largest in existence, and has a capacity for fifteen gallons of the "cheerful." If there is any occasion which would justify swallowing the entire contents of the massive cup, it is the one which forces the Sea-King to rise, and spin a rhetorical yarn to his enthusiastic fellow citizens who are designated in marine literature as "land lubbers." Even though he "shivers his timbers" on the occasion, the deed in Manila bay so quickly and well done, "the deed that wins the prize," will stand him best, and be the short words of the song which his countrymen will always sing.

"AN EXPECTED."

"Ah," said the French editor, of a journal that had failed after a brief existence of six months, "it is like the mosquito that is born, reaches maturity, becomes a father and a grandfather, and dies, all within two hours."

Honolulu has just been visited by one of those journalistic mosquitoes, and with the usual fate, and it will be revisited again from time to time by these insects.

There is no difficulty in the way of starting a new journal. The trouble is in prolonging its existence. A man with newspaper tendencies needs no education, no knowledge of the world, no training in political economy, no knowledge of science, in order to start a flash paper. He can purchase for fifty cents a book containing synonyms and after he has mastered a few abusive words which are always in stock, he is ready for business. There is a class of readers who like to hear men they dislike abused in a newspaper and called "perjured villains," "rascals," "idiots," "traitors," "fools" and "un-American," but these readers get tired of the repetition of these words, and ask for something new. It is just at this point that the flash journalist fails. Like one of the cheap music boxes that play only three pieces, he has only these few abusive words at

Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARIK HAMMS, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SMOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

command, and must repeat them, until the repetition is monotonous. This kind of journalism is the cheapest vaudeville show which only takes, while its exhibitions of nudity and nastiness are novel.

Honolulu now sees the death by financial strangulation of a sensational journal. "It didn't pay." This is the best comment on the estimate which the town put upon wholesale, extravagant, malicious abuse of men in the community. Every large city has its visitations from these journalistic mosquitoes, that are born, become mature, breed and die within an hour.

AID FOR PORTO RICO.

The governors of nearly all of the States have appealed to the citizens of their respective States, for aid to the distressed Porto Ricans. Besides the Governors, the Mayors of many cities have appealed to the people living within their municipalities for contributions of money and material for the same purpose. The Territory of Hawaii has, so far, made no public contribution to this object. The President has not made any appeal for aid. The Chamber of Commerce, unlike the chambers of commerce elsewhere, takes no notice of the matter. Senator Clark of Wyoming says that we are the most prosperous people on the face of the earth. The old Spanish proverb is: "Prosperity forgets father and mother." One of our residents last week called a veterinary surgeon to examine his Jersey cow that was sick and failed to give good milk. "What is the matter with her?" asked the resident. "When you feed a cow too richly she gives bad milk, and gets sick," said the surgeon. Is Hawaii too richly fed?

In the mean time, and every hour, thousands of these new subjects of American Imperial democracy are suffering, and are appealing to their political masters for bread and clothing.

WERE BOTH KILLED.

The Mahdi's Two Sons Resisted Arrest and Were Shot.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Sirdar, General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, has cabled the Foreign Office that the Mahdi's two sons have been killed by British troops while resisting arrest at the village of Shukaba.

A force of British troops had been dispatched there in consequence of a report that the Mahdist insurrection on the Blue Nile was instigated by Mahli Cherif and the Mahdi's sons. The latter had been living under supervision at Shukaba. On the arrival of the troops the Dervishes met them with a warm fire. During the fight the Cherif and the Mahdi's sons were killed and the village was burned.

TO MURDER A PRESIDENT.

VALPARAISO, August 31.—A man was surprised today in the act of placing a bomb filled with 800 grams of dynamite under the President's private apartments. The bomb did not explode.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanside and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

TOWSE AT OMAHA

(Continued from Page 1.)

BACK IN '52.

Henry Newell, aged 65, American, resident of Omaha, called on me this morning. He landed in the islands in 1852 from the whaler Franklin of New Bedford, Captain Josiah Richmond. Newell remained at Lahaina some time and while there was employed by Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop as teacher of English in a school for children ranging in ages from 6 years to 60. Mr. Newell remembers much of the native language and he used the old pronunciations. He has a strong aloha for the native people. There were, at one time in the north, nine native Hawaiians in the crew of the Franklin. Mr. Newell says that at the time he was in the country he thought there would some day be a great city at Hilo, on account of the harbor. I assured him that he had figured rightly and gave him copies of the Hilo papers.

NEW STEAMERS.

John H. Wilson left last evening for Chicago, Washington and New York. Mr. Wilson, with Honolulu associates, is going into the inter-island steamer trade. He has two small steamers at Seattle now. One—80 tons—will be started for the islands within a fortnight, with Captain George Townsend in command. The other—200 tons—is to be ready within a month or six weeks. I have not seen anything of it in the Honolulu papers, but Mr. Wilson is probably plying with road construction and will go out of contracting entirely when he finishes his \$32,000 sewerage system job. He is at the head of the "Mid-Pacific Steamship Company." There is some Chinese capital in this concern, as well as Mr. Wilson's money and coin controlled by the clever young man.

I am told of a well-developed proposal to put a fast, first-class passenger steamer, to cost not less than \$200,000, in the island trade. It is to have cold storage, is to make the circuit in a week, is to make present schedules look fifty years old. The way the enterprise is presented to me I believe it will be a go. The matter of being considered now is whether to have only one vessel, or to have a pair, in case of mishap. The Honolulu wharfage facilities are already secured. I have been shown photographs of plans of the steamers, which are to be built on the Atlantic side and brought around the Horn. The stipulation is for 17-knot boats, but they will be placed on a 15-knot schedule. There will be stateroom cabins like the steamer Australia. Neither live stock nor heavy freight will be carried.

NOTES.

Mr. Logan and myself have been made knights of Ak-Sar-Ben. This organization is like the Velled Prophets of St. Louis or the Mardi Gras of New Orleans. It is a scheme of the best business men. The last week in September a big ball is given and there are three nights of magnificent parade. I have seen the floats and am sure the display will be a big one. We were let in on the ground floor, but the people who are being initiated every Monday evening are having experiences they will not soon forget. We have the authority to use the work in Honolulu.

I have been looking at the machinery used in the cultivation of rice in Louisiana and it makes me wonder why machinery is not introduced into the rice fields in Hawaii. One reaper and binder can do the work of forty men. Under the present system of rice cultivation in Hawaii there can be no competition from there against the business in this country.

A good many of the farmers who have called on us inquire carefully about sugar and coffee, but it is not from this region that there will be any movement of farmers to the islands or anywhere else. I find that men who have had no experience in agriculture but who have some money are the ones who are in earnest about wanting to try for land or opportunity in the islands. A couple of brokers have talked sugar stocks to me and say they would buy at once if there was a cable. I think a little sugar stock will be sold here anyhow.

I talk cable to anyone who might possibly know anything of it. A high official in the Western Union and Associated Press said to me last evening that he believed the Government would be the first to go into the Pacific with a cable. His argument was that no private concern could or would attempt anything at present without heavy subsidy and that subsidies were not easily obtained just at this time.

A fine market is making in this section for Hawaiian coffee. It is getting a reputation. This is due largely to the intelligent work of Mr. Frank J. Hoel, of the McCord-Brady Company. Mr. Hoel was in the islands last winter.

The Omaha newspapers continue to be very kind to Hawaii. They are, as well as the exposition people, are duly grateful for the only genuine "colonial" display in the whole show.

We now have placed in the Hawaiian exhibit a good showing of sugar and coffee and consider the whole affair complete.

ED. TOWSE.

Omaha, August 29, 1899.

BARON GRANT DEAD.

LONDON, August 30.—Baron Albert Grant, the company promoter, is dead. His title was conferred on him by King Humbert in 1898 for services in connection with the Victor Emanuel gallery at Milan. Grant was the "Hookey" of his day. He was best known in connection with the Emma silver mine scandal.

JAMES W. GIRVIN

Tells a Good Story About Another
James W. Girvin.

NOW THEIR PICTURES GOT MIXED

Another Instance of the Old Adage
That Truth is Stranger
Than Fiction.

"Did I ever look like that? Well, hardly," said James W. Girvin on Saturday, when he was asked about the picture in the Call of September 2d that had his name under it.

"And yet that is a picture of James W. Girvin all right, for I happen to know him well; to my sorrow, I might almost say. Do you know that that man has been the bane of my life, almost from the day he was born and was unfortunate enough to be named James W. Girvin, the same as myself? I have run across that man everywhere, in all sorts of odd ways and places. He has opened my mail, cashed my checks, been mistaken for me by hundreds of people from San Diego to San Francisco and back again; in fact, at one time he actually made my life miserable. He was always where I was expected and generally got there first and his name, being the same as mine, people talked to him as the real James W. Girvin and looked on me as an impostor. And it was a singular fact that many of the bills he contracted were presented to me for payment.

"You would hardly believe it possible for two men to cross each other's paths as we have done. About the first time I ran across him was in this way: I owned a lot in Piedmont Cemetery, Oakland, which had the name James W. Girvin painted on a post at the foot. On one of my visits to the cemetery I could not find the lot; at least, not the lot with my name on it. The lots were all about the same size and looked very much alike, and as I had been away some years since the post was put up, I thought I might have mistaken the location. I went to the same lot several times feeling sure it was the right one, but somebody else's name was on the post. I went to the superintendent of the cemetery and asked him if James W. Girvin didn't own a lot there.

"Oh, yes," was the answer, "I take you to it." He took me to the identical lot I thought was mine—the one with the other name on it. I showed him the new name, and then he told me to go to the office and we would look up the records. Now what do you suppose was the result? The other James W. Girvin had also bought a lot in that same cemetery about the same time I did, but a few weeks before his last visit had sold it to his father-in-law, being in need of funds. He was always in need of funds, that fellow Girvin—I mean the other fellow Girvin. Well, the father-in-law of the other Girvin showed his bill of sale of the cemetery lot and had the name changed, but, owing to the similarity of names, his name was put on my lot by mistake. After some trouble, we got the mistake rectified, but it resulted in my getting acquainted with a man who was continually crossing my path afterwards. By some strange fatality we were always meeting, always being mistaken for one another and always getting in trouble over the mistakes.

"When did you run across him last, Mr. Girvin?" was asked.

"Oh, the last time I was in California. I met him one day on Broadway in Oakland. He was on his uppers and struck me for a loan of \$50. I had not the money in my pocket, but gave him a check for the money on one of the Oakland banks, the cashier of which was one of my personal friends. I made the check payable to James W. Girvin and signed it James W. Girvin without thinking of any further trouble. About an hour after I happened to pass by that particular bank, when my attention was attracted by a loud altercation going on inside. I looked in, and there was the other James W. Girvin and my friend, the cashier, almost coming to blows. It appears that the other Girvin had endorsed my check and presented it for payment. The cashier knew it was not my signature on the back of the check, and, thinking I had drawn it payable to myself instead of the other Girvin, had not only refused to pay it but had accused the other Girvin of wrongfully signing my name to obtain the money. As soon as I went in both parties appealed to me. I said to the cashier, 'The man is right; he is James W. Girvin and I will vouch for him.' The cashier said in all his experience he had never run across such a singular instance resulting from a similarity of names.

"I had thought I had lost track of the other Girvin for good when I returned to the islands about five years ago," concluded Mr. Girvin, "and yet the very first time I wrote a few lines for publication in a San Francisco paper that fellow's picture comes out at the head of it. Now, all his friends and relatives will think he is in the islands and will be writing letters here to him, which, of course, I shall have to open and read. And all my friends on the mainland who see that picture in the Call will be writing to me and asking what has happened to my face and to send them one of my latest pictures."

ADMIRAL BAMPSON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—At the conclusion of the Dewey celebration at New York Admiral Bampson will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron. This action is in

be taken at the request of the admiral, who has already had much more than his portion of sea service in his grade. After a short leave of absence he will be assigned to shore duty, probably in command of one of the navy yards.

NICARAGUA INVAD.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—Advices from Nicaragua state that General Louis Mena, the bravest fighter of the Reyes revolt, has placed himself at the head of the refugees in San Salvador, numbering a hundred, defeated the troops on the frontier and is now pressing on to Leon. He hopes to raise an army to attack Zelaya at the capital.

Jose Santos Zelaya, the President of the Nicaraguan republic, against whom the insurrection is directed, is an adventurous, shrewd, politic revolutionary. Zelaya was born in Managua, and is 47 years old. He has large interests as a coffee planter, and has never been anything but a liberal in politics. The conservatives have several times expelled him from the country, but he has won his way to the front by the absolute persistence of his character. Zelaya was educated in Paris, where he spent eight years. He won the rank of general in his campaigns for the liberals in various states of South America, and he is one of the leading spirits of republicanism in the big continent to the south.

KAAPA'S BIG HAUL

Captures Both Robbers
and Their Booty.

Over Seven Hundred Dollars
Stolen By Wharf Rat From
a Fishmarket Stand.

Chief of Detectives David Kaapa has added another to his already long list of successes. In this instance not only did he capture the thieves but he also recovered almost the entire amount of what was stolen.

There is an old native who presides over a milk-shake and soda-water stand at the Fishmarket. For many years he has hoarded his dimes and nickels until the amount of his possessions increased to the substantial sum of \$712. He had no faith in banks, however, preferring instead to have his earnings ever with him. Last Sunday, according to his usual custom, he went to his "cold-drink" stand, and put his bag of money in a drawer near at hand. After a time he had occasion to leave the place for a few moments. When he came back the drawer was open and every cent of the \$712.65 that it contained was gone.

The old man was almost wild with grief. He reported his case to the police, and David Kaapa at once started to ferret out the thieves. His suspicions were directed toward a gang of Japanese, Chinese, natives and half-castes of all descriptions—wharf-rats whose thieving propensities are developed to an abnormal degree. David watched them carefully and became assured that he was on the right track.

Early yesterday afternoon the climax came. The detective appeared in the midst of the young criminals and singled out three of them. They were taken to the station, loudly protesting innocence and laying the blame on the "other fellow." After a rigid search and examination \$313.40 of the missing money was recovered.

But the chief detective was not yet satisfied. He would not rest until he had the remainder of the \$713.65. Toward evening the result of his further efforts appeared at the station in the shape of three more of the waterfront gang. With them came about \$400 more, which, with what had already been recovered made within a dollar or so of the entire amount taken.

The young culprits are locked up at the Police Station. They are of all sizes, ages and nationalities. Although this is one of the biggest robberies that has occurred in Honolulu the young offenders do not at all seem to realize the enormity of their crime. The case was a difficult one, and for his clever work in both making the arrests and recovering the money Chief of Detectives David Kaapa deserves great commendation.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Five men were killed in a boiler explosion at Pittsburgh.

The Hendy Machine Works at San Francisco have been destroyed by fire. Admiral Dewey is having a quiet time and resting on board the Olympia at Villefranche.

Maurice Grau has been created a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

John Smith, accused of having sent the infernal dynamite machine to Judge Powers and Warden Dow at Salt Lake last week, was captured in the mountains near Eureka by Marshal Hendon of Eureka.

A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says General Fitzhugh Lee has made an elaborate report on prevailing conditions in the territory of Cuba under his jurisdiction, and takes strong ground for an independent government for the Cubans under an American protectorate.

MINE DISASTER

Appalling Mortality at a
Copper Mine.

Six Hundred People Killed and One Thousand Injured—Other Japanese Items of Interest.

The following items are taken from Japanese exchanges brought by the Coptic yesterday:

According to telegrams published in Tokyo papers, 600 people have been killed and some 1,000 injured at the Besshi copper mine, in Iyo province, Shikoku. No details as to the origin of the disaster, etc., are yet known, but it is supposed to have been caused by the inundation of the mine after the recent severe storm of wind and rain. Of the dead, 129 bodies have so far been recovered. A party of surgeons and other helpers have left Osaka for the scene of the catastrophe. The copper mine is the property of the Sumitomo family of Osaka.

According to a telephone communication received by the Jiji from Osaka, the storm raged most fiercely in the neighborhood of the mine from 7 to 9 p. m. on the 28th ult. Considerable damage was done to the property belonging to the mine. At Sekigayama a landslide occurred, demolishing a boarding-house of mine officials and killing seven people. In the mine, however, appalling mortality took place. As far as can be ascertained at present 500 to 600 persons have been killed and about 80 injured. In the railway track No. 3 tunnel fell in burying more than 20 men. A large supply of provisions, etc., is being sent from Osaka and other places, owing to the interruption of the telegraph details are very tardily coming. Before the disaster the total number of officials and miners employed at the mine was 6,000. The loss sustained by the owners, the Sumitomo family, owing to the present catastrophe, is roughly estimated at 100,000 yen.

PLAGUE IN MAURITIUS.

LONDON, August 28.—News from Mauritius for the week ending the 24th inst. states that during the week forty-five cases of plague were reported, with thirty-three deaths.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

LONDON, August 29.—In consequence of the lack of rain, and an apprehended failure of the crops, prices are rising throughout India.

ITALY AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, August 28.—It is wired from Rome that a semi-official note was published there, announcing that, despite the Italian Government's intention to keep its negotiations with China on peaceful and commercial lines, complications might arise should China meet Italy's moderate demands with a persistent refusal.

LI HUNG CHANG.

SHANGHAI, August 28.—It is rumored that Li Hung Chang has been appointed Minister of the Northern Navy, Yung Lu Minister of the Southern Navy, and Kang-I Vice Minister of the Southern Navy.

ITALIAN DEMANDS.

PEKING, August 27.—The following are said to be the gist of demands presented by Italy on the Chinese Government: (1) The construction of a railway between Chekiang and Chinkiang, (2) the working of certain mines in Canton and Ning-po, (3) the creation of an Italian course in the Peking University, (4) the developing of the Si-san coal mine and the construction of a railway connected therewith.—Japan Times.

TAIPEI, August 26.—On the 23d inst. the Japanese and Chinese Commissioners engaged in the demarcation of the Japanese settlement in Amoy, on landing in the vicinity of Kotozan, were attacked by a mob several hundred strong. Mr. Matsumoto, of the Consulate, and a police inspector were injured. The Chinese officials ran away, alleging that they would bring soldiers. Mr. Matsumoto barely escaped by plunging into the sea, and he was afterwards picked up by a boat belonging to the Japanese Consulate. Business was suspended at Amoy for the day and there was a demonstration against the Japanese residents.

DISTURBANCE AT AMOY.

TAIPEI, August 28.—The Japanese residents of Amoy held a meeting on the 24th inst. and passed the following resolutions: (1) The expression of sympathy be made to the injured persons, (2) the despatch of a man-of-war be applied for, (3) the Taotai be approached with a view of severely punishing the ringleaders of the recent mob and for payment of compensation.

The cruiser Takachio arrived at Amoy on the morning of the 25th inst. and the town is now quiet. The injuries received by Mr. Matsumoto, clerk of the Consulate, are said to be serious.

CHINESE TROOPS DEFEATED.

Intelligence has been received in Canton of the disastrous and signal defeat of the Imperial troops by the bandits in the West river districts. A body of about 500 soldiers has, in effect, been cut to pieces; about half the number were killed outright and a moiety of the remainder wounded. The engagement took place at a place called Cot-kow, on the West river and the fight was fiercely maintained, the Imperialists being surprised and surrounded. The rebels only lost about fifty to sixty men. A fresh force consisting of some 2,000 men has been despatched from Canton to suppress the insurrection. They are likely to find all their work cut out for them.

GOOD BLOOD

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain. Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep; you are as tired in the morning as at night; you have no nerve power; your food does not seem to do you much good. Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you; but

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

For Malaria take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly relieve and cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

All the schools opened yesterday with big attendances.

Raw sugar is steady; refined quiet. No change in previous quotations.

The Temperance Hotel, Nuuanu street, has been sold to Mr. W. F. Arnold.

Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock and Ed. N. Hitchcock are over from the Rainy City.

The engagement of Miss Alice M. Giles to R. J. Putnam of Louisiana is announced.

The Board of Health will take up the Dr. Howard investigation tomorrow afternoon.

Hilo Foresters have leased Spreckels' hall for three years for lodge-room purposes.

James Thompson, one of the Circuit Court clerks, has been granted a two weeks' vacation.

The Myrtle-Healani barge race next Saturday is causing not a little talk and excitement.

Major Jones, formerly quartermaster general at Manila, was a through passenger on the Coptic.

A guard of mounted patrol has been placed over the Camp McKinley store of the late Mrs. Cowles.

Among the Doris's through passengers is Dr. Vilas, brother of Senator and ex-Postmaster General Vilas.

Mrs. William Matson is over from Hilo. Captain Matson is expected to arrive from the Mainland on the 13th.

Salt water is now being used exclusively in street-sprinkling, and it certainly does not dry up so rapidly as the fresh.

Interest now centers on the yacht race between the Bonnie Dundee and the Gladys next Wednesday, and the national regatta Saturday.

Those interested in art will be pleased to know that the classes in the art department of Oahu College are open to all at moderate tuition rates.

The fair and luncheon in connection with the Sewing Society of St. Andrew's Cathedral will take place on Saturday, September 20, afternoon and evening.

At a meeting of directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., held on August 25th, W. R. Castle was elected a director, in place of C. S. Desky, resigned, and Charles H. Atherton was elected secretary, in place of J. A. Gilman, resigned.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd were among the outbound passengers on the Coptic. The bench, bar and court attaches, as well as many friends of the Chief Justice, were on hand to wish him a safe and pleasant journey and a speedy return to health.

Dr. John Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, who have been occupying Mrs. S. M. Castle's cottage in Manoa, will be located for the remainder of their stay in Honolulu at Mrs. Dodge's, on Vineyard street. They are booked for the America Maru of September 19.

Session Sales—Morning Session—One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven Olan, 30; 100 Ewa, \$25.50. Afternoon Session—Four hundred Hawaiian Government 5's, \$25.50.

Outside Sales Reported—Fifty Olan, paid up, \$12; 95 Ewa, \$25.50; 22 Ewa, \$25.75; 20 Oahu, \$180; 5 Waimanalo, \$150.

Quotation Changes—Forty-one.

HAWAIIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 11, 1899.

Bid—Ewa, \$26.25; Hawaiian Sugar Co., \$222.50; Honomu, \$160; Honokaa, \$31.50; Kihel, \$6; McBryde, \$3.85; Oahu, assessable, \$125; Oahu, paid up, \$175; Oolaka, \$21; Olan, assessable, \$27.50; Olan, paid up, \$12; Hawaiian Government 6-per-cent bonds, \$102; O. R. & L. Co. bonds, \$105.

Asked—American Sugar Co., assessable, \$100; American Sugar Co., paid up, \$140; Ewa, \$27; Hawaiian Agricultural Co., \$300; Hawaiian Com. & Sug. Co., \$100; Hawaiian Sugar Co., \$225; Honomu, \$170; Kahuku, \$185; Kamalo, \$1.25; Kihel, assessable, \$6; Kihel, paid up, \$40; Kipahulu, \$120; Kona, \$40; Maunaloa, \$11; McBryde, paid up, \$20; Nahiku, \$0; Oolaka, \$23; Olan, assessable, \$5; Olan, paid up, \$15; Olovala, \$165; Pacific, \$305; Pals, \$300; Pioneer, \$260; Wailua, assessable, \$107.50; Wailua, \$120; Hawaiian Electric, \$200; Honolulu R. T. & L. Co., \$30; Kona-Kau T. & T. Co., Ltd., \$32.50; O. R. & L. Co., \$160.

Session Sales—Four hundred and fifty Oolaka, \$21.75.

Outside Sales Reported—One hundred Kihel, \$5.62½.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: NIPPON MARU, SEPT. 19; RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 20; COPTIC, SEPT. 26; AMERICA MARU, OCT. 13; CITY OF PEKING, OCT. 21; HONGKONG MARU, OCT. 31.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO: AMERICA MARU, SEPT. 19; CITY OF PEKING, SEPT. 20; GAELIC, OCT. 7; HONGKONG MARU, OCT. 14; CHINA, OCT. 24; DORIC, OCT. 31; NIPPON MARU, NOV. 10; RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 17.

For general information apply to H. HAAKSFELD & CO., Ltd., Agents.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Killy street, Boston, or CHAS. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convince us, that price considered
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of
American Watches.

Cased in . . .
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in
time keeping and lasting qualities,
and that is why we are right in pushing
the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wider's Steamship Company
—LIMITED—

TIME TABLE.

S. S. KINAU,
FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF
STEAMER KINAU.

Commencing on or about September
18, next, the steamer Kinau will
sail for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa
Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Ma-
hukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, as fol-
lows:

Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Mon-
days, Fridays and Wednesday, arriving
at Hilo the following afternoons.

Leaving Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednes-
days, Mondays and Fridays, arriving
at Honolulu the following evening.

Freight will be received at Honolulu
at the Kinau wharf on the day previous
to sailing and on sailing days up to
12 m. for Makana, Kawaihae, Hilo,
Papaikou, Pepeekeo and Honoumuli.

Freights for Lahaina, Kihel and Ma-
hukona and from Kawaihae and Ma-
hukona will be taken by the steamer Ki-
laua Hou, sailing from Honolulu on
Mondays at 5 p. m. The Kinau will
not take freight for ports other than
those indicated above.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel,
Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipa-
hulu, Maui. Returning, touches at
above named ports, arriving at Hono-
lulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each
month.

S. S. LEHUA,
BEANETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai,
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahai-
na, Honolulu, Olovala. Returning, ar-
rives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to
make changes in the time of depart-
ure and arrival of its steamers WITH-
OUT NOTICE, and it will not be re-
sponsible for any consequences arising
therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings
to receive their Freight; this Company
will not hold itself responsible for
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's
risk.

This Company will not be responsible
for Money or Valuables of passengers
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before embarking. Those fail-
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in,
the delivery of baggage or personal effects
of the passenger beyond the amount of
\$100.00, unless the value of the same
be declared, at or before the issue of
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are
forbidden to receive freight without de-
livering a shipping receipt therefor in
the form prescribed by the Company
and which may be seen by shippers up-
on application to the pursers of the
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is
shipped without such receipt, it will
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT,
President.

S. B. ROSE,
Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

Ship "St. Katherine" will sail from
New York for Honolulu October 1.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Killy street, Boston,
or CHAS. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,
Honolulu.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

FOR PORTO RICO

Report of the Insular Commission.

Submit for Adoption a Code of Laws to Replace the Present Military Regime.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Insular Commission, consisting of General Kennedy, Judge Curtis and Major Watkins, which has given six months' study to the conditions of Porto Rico, today made its report to Secretary Root. It recommends a form of civil government for the islands, to take the place of the present military regime, and submits for adoption a code of laws.

These laws, it recommends, should be placed in operation by the executive decree, arguing that a Congressional enactment of general laws would change the status of the island toward the United States and make it part of the constitutional territory of the United States. The code of laws and the civil government proposed do not give to Porto Ricans the elective franchise for any offices not extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in cases of felonies or civil cases involving an amount in excess of \$500. It recommends that the military force remain in the island, but be kept in the background and touch the people only with a soft hand. English is to be made the official language of the island, but for the present all except the Federal courts are to be conducted in Spanish.

The code obliterates all Spanish law and royal decrees and all systems of procedure and substitutes the provisions of the code modified after the laws of the States of the United States and declares the common law and principles of equity to be in future the law of the land where no specific direction is found in the code.

In place of the Spanish system of courts an American system is provided; a supreme court, a district court and a probate, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and justices of the peace and police courts in the cities; also a federal court to have exclusive jurisdiction of all federal questions and concurrent jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters.

There are to be five supreme judges, three of whom are to be American and two natives.

A complete civil, county, township and city government is to be provided, and all officials of the civil administration are to be natives, the higher officers to be appointed by the President, the others by the Governor General and the County Commissioners.

A public school system with provision for a superintendent and Board of Public Instruction and a complete system of public schools, conducted in English by American teachers, is provided and also night schools for illiterate adults. The right to teach Spanish where demanded is given.

Full general corporation and railroad laws with the right of eminent domain are provided, thus opening the island to competition and ending the system of franchises to favored corporations.

All taxes which bear heavily on the poor and all double taxes on non-residents are abrogated. A marriage law is provided like those in the States, with a plan for legalizing consent marriage and legitimizing children, one-half of whom on the island were born out of wedlock.

The commission recommends that the proposed code be put into effect at once by the President without waiting for Congress to legislate on the question, saying that the people of the island are in distress and are still being oppressed by the old Spanish laws and customs; leaving for Congress the question of such after-legislation as may be deemed best.

The commission states that the Porto Ricans have lost their markets in Spain for their coffee by reason of increased duties and the industry is now languishing for want of an immediate market for their productions; that many of the people are dependent upon this industry for employment and subsistence and that there must be distress until the coffee raisers and coffee-handlers can build up a trade with the United States, and it recommends that the Government of the United States purchase the coffee for our army and navy in Porto Rico.

As to franchises the laws submitted do away with all necessity for the sale of franchises or special grants therefor by permitting any persons to incorporate under the general incorporation law and extending the right of eminent domain to all quasi-public corporations.

There ought, in the opinion of the commission, to be a general revision of the tariff rates on articles imported by the island from the United States and reductions made on articles of prime necessity and total release on some articles. This new revision, it is argued, should be made at once and put in force. Following this it is suggested that Congress grant authority to the President to arrange a schedule of reciprocal tariff duties in Porto Rico. The commission lays stress on the need of civil reform in the island and says:

All the complications growing out of the currency in Porto Rico cannot be remedied until Congress shall place a sufficient fund in the hands of the President, in the shape of silver certificates or treasury notes, all legal tender for their face value, to enable him to take up all the Porto Rican silver and authorize him to have it re-minted

into American silver dollars or certificates to replace those used in the purchase or taking up of the Porto Rican silver, the difference between the bullion value and the sixty cents paid for them being charged to the island and, when practicable, to be converted into United States Treasury reserves. This needs authorization of Congress and such authority to be asked for and its necessity pointed out.

ITALY TO SEND MORE SHIPS. PEKING, Aug. 31.—Owing to the spirit of opposition and evasion shown by the Chinese Foreign Office in the negotiations now progressing between China and Italy, the Italian squadron in Chinese waters will be immediately re-enforced by two torpedo-boat destroyers.

REMEMBERED GOOD OLD DAYS. Podsnap (meeting elderly person)—By Jove! Is it possible? My old school-teacher. By the way, do you remember that you said when I was in your class that I'd die on the gallows? Elderly Person—Well, you're not dead yet.

OUR MAUI LETTER

The Kahikinui Ranch is Reported Sold.

The Barkentine Gleaner Loses Her Foremast While on the Equator—Other Happenings.

MAUI, Sept. 9, 1899.—It is reported that Gear, Lansing & Co. of Honolulu have recently purchased Kahikinui ranch of A. Enos & Co. of Waikuku, for \$100,000. This deal includes several thousand acres in fee simple between Kanao and Kahikinui, the lease from the Government for the Kahikinui lands (several thousand acres more) and 4000 head of cattle. The last mentioned were sold at \$12 a head, making a total of \$48,000, for the cattle alone. It is stated that the Government receives about \$3000 annual rental for their lands and that the lease has only one year more to run. Maui kamaainas think favorably of the transaction, for Kahikinui is famous for raising the fattest cattle on the islands, and A. Enos & Co. have made a large fortune since they first leased the Government lands. Not only that but the price of beef is constantly rising on Maui and will continue to do so for some time inasmuch as the other island ranches have but few cattle ready for market.

The barkentine Gleaner which left Kahului on the 7th, when crossing the equator on her way to Maui from Iquique, Chili, broke her fore-mast and was obliged to continue her voyage with a jury-mast. At the time of the accident she was in the doldrums and the rolling during the calm snapped the mast. She sailed to Gray's Harbor with the same jury mast.

On the 18th, the native residents of upper Makawao will come together and clean out the mud, gravel and other debris from Alelele water-hole. Hundreds of cattle and horses are driven daily to the pool which for many years has been a public convenience.

Laurie Crook is managing Uluapala-kua ranch pending the settlement of the Dowsett estate.

Thos. G. Forsyth, ex-postmaster of Lahaina, has secured the light wine and beer license for Kula. He will keep shop at Pulehuiki.

The September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will take place on the evening of the 14th at the residence of F. W. Hardy, Makawao. It is to be noted that the society have permanently changed the evening for assembling from Friday to Thursday.

Kahului—Cleared Sept. 9th, the brigantine Geneva, Captain Andrew Aas, for Tacoma, in ballast.

Kahului—Sailed Sept. 7th, the barkentine Gleaner, Sprague master, for Gray's Harbor, in ballast.

Weather: Very warm and very dry.

IN TWO MINUTES FLAT.

HARTFORD (Conn.), Aug. 31.—The feature of the day at Charter Oak Park was Star Pointer's great mile, which was in two minutes flat, without slip or break, breaking the track record made by the same horse last season, 2:06 1/2. Dave McClary drove Pointer and he was aided by two running horses, one going to the half and both coming down the stretch on either side of the pacer. The time by quarters was 9:30, 1:00, 1:30 1/2, 2:00.

FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—An autopsy held today on the body of young Uolpoh, who died yesterday, revealed the fact that death was caused by yellow fever. The case was reported to the authorities four days ago, but Dr. Murphy of the Marine Hospital Service did not know that the case was one of yellow fever.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

SHORT OF BEETS

California Beet Raisers Alarmed.

Plant Destroyer Has Appeared in Salinas Valley and Other Sections—Much Damage Done.

OAKLAND, Aug. 31.—The beet-raisers throughout the State are alarmed lest the new disease that has developed in the sugar-raising sections seriously injure the chances for a big yield. The trouble, so far, has been most serious in the Salinas valley section, but recent reports from Alvarado and Pleasanton, in this county, are to the effect that the plant destroyer has appeared in that neighborhood, and unless something is done to check it immediately much damage will be done to growing crops.

Little or nothing has been said in print about the matter, but very serious apprehensions have been entertained for more than a month past. In the large beet plantation near Salinas it was noticed that the leaves of the beets were curling up and the beets themselves were not maturing as they should. The proprietors of the factories at Salinas and Watsonville sent down Mr. Koebele and other entomological experts, supposing that the trouble originated with an insect pest and that it might be discovered and its work counteracted.

Mr. Koebele and the rest were not able to discover any insect, and reported that the trouble was probably due to unfavorable climatic conditions. It is understood that most of the beets in that region are affected in various degrees, and that a tract of about 2,000 acres, which would have yielded some 25,000 tons of beets, has become a total failure.

The serious question, which cannot be fully answered until the beet factories commence the year's run, is whether the new disease of the beets, whatever it may be, will prevent the beets from yielding the usual amount of sugar, or will impede the operation of extraction. Last year there were troubles with the beets which were rather serious, but they were of a different kind; then the juice contained elements which caused it to assume a gelatinous condition and interfered with the success of the diffusion process.

John L. Howard, who is the president of the Alvarado company, as well as of the Union Sugar Company, which has its large new plant at Betteravia, in the Santa Maria valley, Santa Barbara county, has undertaken to ascertain the character and probable effects of the new disease. He has engaged Professor Rising of the State University, Professor Elsen, who is a noted microscopist, and Professor Harkness of the Academy of Scientists to make analyses of the beets and discover, if possible, what the trouble is. When the beets which have been affected are cross-sectioned the rings appear to be full of small dark spots. This is observed in some of the beet ground at Pleasanton, and they will be among the first tested by the scientific gentlemen referred to.

The Alvarado Sugar Factory will probably begin its year's run a week from next Monday. The probable crop of beets is 40,000 tons, which will not be sufficient to justify running the whole factory; probably only one-half of the machinery will be run this year. All the other beet factories in the State will be more or less short of beets during the present year.

ELOISE TENNEY SMITH.

Died in San Francisco on the Thirty-first of August.

Eloise Tenney Smith, daughter of the late Judge Hitchcock of Hilo, passed to the other world on August 31, 1899, at the residence of her mother-in-law, 719 Castro street, San Francisco. Mrs. Smith was the wife of Frank Tallant Smith, well known in the islands. She was 26 years of age. Mrs. Smith has suffered long from a chronic affection of the throat which developed into consumption. At the time of her death she was en route to Honolulu from Colorado, where she had gone to regain her strength. Mrs. Smith spent most of her life in the Hawaiian Islands where her mother lives. She was of a genial, happy disposition which colored all her sufferings. Death came early in a career rich with promise, but she was not afraid to die. She looked upon death as that which would disclose to her a better life. She passed away with the consolations of an unshaken faith in the goodness of God, and in the immortality of the soul.

The funeral took place on Saturday, September 2, when her body was placed in a receiving vault at beautiful Cypress Lawn cemetery, San Francisco.

JEFFRIES-SHARKEY BATTLE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Jim Jeffries of California and Tom Sharkey of Dundalk, Ireland, will fight for the heavy-weight championship of the world at the Coney Island Club on September 23d. This was decided today at a meeting of the managers of the pugilists.

Only two bids were received for the

contest, and the managers of the club-house by the sea giving the better inducements, secured the bout. The Coney Island Club offered 66 2-3 per cent. of the gate receipts, with a guarantee of \$30,000 and deposited a certified check for \$2500 as a forfeit.

BUTLER BREAKS A RECORD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Tom Butler of Boston defeated Frank Starbuck of Philadelphia tonight at Ravenswood by more than two laps in a fifteen-mile motor-paced contest. Butler's time was 26:15. The first five miles of the race were made in 8:45, which breaks an American record for the distance.

In a five-mile exhibition, paced by a motor, Jimmy Bowler of Chicago lowered the American record from 8:54 to 8:50 2-5.

TAUSSIG REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Edward D. Taussig has been relieved of the command of the gunboat Bennington by order of Admiral Watson, and ordered home from Manila. He is said to have differed with the Admiral as to the management of the fleet, and his criticisms led to the action above noted.

A WAIKIKI LUAU

At Captain Gartenberg's Residence

Most Successful Entertainment—List of Hawaiian Dishes Served

Captain and Mrs. Gartenberg gave a luau on Saturday evening, to many friends, at their residence in Waikiki. The house was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns and other plants. From the centre of the dining room, at the ceiling hung a large cluster of dates and the yellow fruit was set off by a back ground of the date palm leaves. The luau, within which the luau was served, was constructed of many flags, which drooped over the tables. Among these wreaths and Japanese lanterns were entwined. The luau stood within a few feet of the beach, so that the effect of waves breaking upon it, and the moonlight presented a brilliant picture.

The luau was arranged by Thos. C. McGuire and wife, and among the dishes served were the following: Puaa kalua (pig roasted in the ground), puaa hoolua (pig roasted in the ground during the previous twenty-four hours), moa lauau (chicken roasted in leaves), P'a hawahu (fish cooked in leaves), P'a maka (raw fish), hee (raw squid), wana (sea-eggs), papai (crabs), alamihii (black crabs), opihii (yellow native oysters), opae (shrimps), limu kolu (sea weed), Iramona (kukui nuts ground with chili peppers), kailolo (shrimps and coconut), haupia (native starch with coconut), koelepalau (sweet potatoes and coconuts), Ki (ti root), okolehao.

Music was furnished by a glee club and dancing followed the luau.

Some of the guests who were present were: Col. and Mrs. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Slaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Ketcham, Minister and Mrs. Mott-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S.G. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. S. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Wichman, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Paris, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hustace, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, Miss Elsie Robinson, Miss M. Robinson, Miss Moesman, Miss Boyd, Miss Fatty, Miss Ladd, Mrs. Geo. Beckley, Miss M. Harper, Miss Smith, Miss Barthrop, Miss Baber, Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Kelly, Miss Damon, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wedemann, Miss Wall, Miss M. Damon, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Judd, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Tarn McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss K. Kelly, Miss McInerney, Miss McIntyre, Mrs. F. M. Green, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. E. Ross, Mr. Sloggett, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Kanape, Mr. Barthrop, Mr. Harry Whitney, Mr. Kluegel, Mr. Mills, Col. Jones, Lieut. Smith, Mr. F. Wall, Mr. A. Wall, Mr. A. Louissou, Mr. Danford.

STRIKE RIOTS AT WARSAW.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The strikers in Warsaw have demolished considerable factory machinery and attempted to destroy buildings in several places. Cossacks were called out and six hundred arrests have been made. Owing to the strict Russian censorship it is impossible to send telegrams from Warsaw referring to the trouble. The strike involves eight hundred persons, and originated with a demand of the iron-workers for a 9-hour day.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and unless the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Sheriff L. A. Andrews of Hawaii is in the city.

A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe; harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York. Public expression from California. Oft times good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts. It is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
TELEPHONE 121.

DO YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE
That is noiseless, ball bearing and sews with either the lock or chain stitch? If you do get the
WHEELER & WILSON.
Full instructions free, and sold on monthly installments.
L. F. PRESCOTT, "MIKINI HAOLE,"
Fort Street, near Hotel S'treet.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS
Are warranted to cure dropsy, swellings, biliousness, constipation, free from mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 40, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Clark's Remedies Manufacturing Company, Lincoln, England.

Only the highest grade of RBD RUBBER is used in the Stamp made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Nothing So Bracing AS PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 17, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, soothes a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT DRUGS, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For Tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. & L. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

A KOHALA REPORT

History of Girls' School at That Place.

Efforts to Raise an Endowment Fund—Dressmaking Department Established.

Following is the report of Miss May Bell Truett, principal of the Kohala Girls' School, to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for the year ending June 30, 1899:

REPORT OF KOHALA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss May Bell Truett, principal; Miss Annie B. Clapperton, primary and music teacher; Miss Grace Garnett, teacher of intermediate grades; Miss I. Renwick, matron; Mrs. B. H. Deemer, sewing teacher; Miss A. Pateu, teacher of native work.

Our school opened Monday, September 5, with an average number of students and a faculty the same as that of last year. Our enrollment this year is 37. Seven of these girls are entirely supported by parents, 19 partly supported by parents or guardians, and 11 are paid for by friends and societies who are interested in the school.

It is pleasant, in looking over our year's work, to see how many are interested in us, and to know that many of these have helped us for several past years. Hon. C. R. Bishop, the Central Union Sunday School, the H. M. C. S., the Kohala King's Daughters, Mrs. M. S. Rice, Mr. H. Waterhouse, Mr. C. M. Cooke, and Mr. Dodge have contributed generously towards our support. We have also been aided by gifts from many kind friends both in Honolulu and Kohala.

We have been striving to make manual training as much of a feature of our work as possible, and at last feel that the basis for much of the work is fairly laid. We have regular classes in native work; that is, the making of hats, mats, fans, baskets, etc., from bamboo and lauhala. The girls are taking great interest in this work, and are expecting to make exhibitions of the same in Honolulu and Hilo. One of our girls teaches this native work two days in the week at Alakea School. We are hoping that all the Government schools in this district may be allowed to adopt this work, for we have girls competent and anxious to teach the same.

A dressmaking department, which we have so long needed, is at last a reality. The sewing machine, with which the Kohala King's Daughters so kindly remembered us this year, has proved to be a most useful gift. Mrs. Deemer came to us in May, and so we hope to get this department in working order before school closes. It cannot fail to be a great incentive to our girls. These native girls are always glad of an opportunity to learn anything which will make them independent. Some of our girls have gone out sewing and some cooking this year. All have done well.

Our Christian Endeavor Society still holds its usual meetings. The society has grown and extended its work this year, and proved its usefulness and helpfulness in many ways. The girls are at present busy with their committee reports, which they hope to send to Honolulu, that they may be represented at the Christian Endeavor convention.

We have been much helped this year by the many kind friends who have spoken to our girls at the Sunday evening meetings. Mr. Kekuewa speaks to our girls every Monday morning at prayers, and helps us in this way, as he has for several past years. Mr. Kong Tet Yin is at present also coming each week at prayer-time to speak to the Chinese girls.

Our girls still study native Bible-reading and have shown a marked improvement in that line.

We have many pleasant times to look back upon this past year. Brightest of these stands out the happy Christmas time, when we were again enabled, through kind friends, to give our girls a Christmas tree. Through the efforts of the Kohala King's Daughters, we were able not only to remember the girls of our own school with gifts at this time, but also all the children of the native church, so it was truly a happy time for each and every one.

Our greatest effort, perhaps, of the year, has been to raise an endowment for our school. Our first idea in regard to this was that it should be an endowment for furthering the industrial work, but afterwards it was thought best not to so limit the use of the money. The school is much in need of being placed on a firmer financial basis, and we hope to accomplish this by means of our circulars. These circulars, which we commenced sending out in January, read as follows:

To the Friends of Education, Greeting: We, the undersigned board of managers and teachers of the Kohala Girls' School, beg leave to present the following statement for your careful consideration:

This school, which is conducted under the auspices of the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, is the oldest and most important boarding-school for Hawaiian girls on the island of Hawaii. It was established by Rev. Elias Bond in 1875, and has sent out many well-trained young women. It gives its pupils—varying in number from forty to sixty—the usual course of study found in the public schools with the added advantage of Christian culture, and training in cooking, sewing, laundry and general housework. Its object has ever been to give Hawaiian girls such an education as would best fit them, not only to earn a living, but also to be of service to their race.

The school has thus far been largely dependent for its support on the benevolence of a few. Its small endowment should be increased to at least \$50,000. This would place it on a firmer basis, increase its appliances, and so enlarge its usefulness.

We, therefore, the teachers and board of managers, make an earnest appeal to all who are interested in the advancement of the Hawaiian race, for aid in raising this fund.

Will you contribute to it? Funds may be sent to the following addresses: Frank H. Wiggins, Esq., No. 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; Rev. W. Frear, Y. M. C. A. building, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Ph.D., agent A. B. C. F. M., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. W. W. Hall, Honolulu, Oahu; Mr. E. C. Bond, Kohala, Hawaii.

Signed: May Bell Truett, principal; Grace Garnett, Annie B. Clapperton, Isabelle Renwick, Annie Pateu, teachers.

Signed: B. D. Bond, M.D.; Emma R. Bond, E. C. Bond, John Hind, Helen H. Renton, board of managers.

The above circular is authorized by the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

A. F. JUDD, President.
O. P. EMERSON, Corresponding Secretary.

Honolulu, December 6, 1898.

In addition to the circular, we have also sent out in some cases, a bit of the history of our school, which Mr. E. C. Bond has thus written:

"In response to a request for some information concerning the origin and history of the Kohala Girls' School, I will state as follows:

"It is my impression that the school originated in the demand of the time for schools that would give to the Hawaiian girls a higher and broader education than was available at the public schools, and probably in an acceptance of the adage that the character of a nation depends largely on the character of its mothers. What other influences may have combined with these for the inception of the school, I am unable to say.

"The building operations must have begun about the middle of the year 1874. It will be noted that this was previous to the passage of the reciprocity treaty; consequently previous to the time of prosperity which followed that event.

"Money was scarce and mechanics were not readily secured. A carpenter was found to undertake the building, but the work must be pushed, and, with characteristic force, Rev. Elias Bond, at that time pastor of the native church and founder of the school, devoted his unstinted energies, body and soul, from early dawn to the darkening hours of evening, to the speedy accomplishment of the work, in the capacity of laboring mechanic and overseer, in a manner that seriously injured and permanently undermined his health.

"The school opened December 1, 1874, with Miss E. W. Lyons, who had been teaching in the Hilo Boarding School for Boys, as principal, with one assistant teacher, and Rev. S. C. Luhiua as assistant in charge of the manual labor department, which at that time consisted in keeping the grounds in order, and preparing the native food after Hawaiian methods. Father Bond conducted the business affairs of the school and held the general supervision. The principal was conscientious and faithful to the discharge of the responsibilities devolving upon her.

"In three years from the time of its opening, the pupils numbered 55 to 60, being the full capacity of the accommodations. But the corps of assistants was at times inadequate, and at the close of the term in October, 1882, she resigned, which resulted in closing the school for a term of years.

"In 1889, after fruitless endeavors through a large correspondence and the agency of friends, to secure another principal—which may be noted as an indication that teachers for schools were not as readily available as at the present time—and finding that his own failing health would prevent his ever again assuming the responsibilities of such a school, Father Bond deeded the property, in trust, to the Hawaiian Board. By a singular coincidence, there was at that time in Honolulu a tourist, or visitor, in the person of Miss Henrietta Whittier, a relative of the well-known poet of that name, who, on being interviewed by the officers of the Hawaiian Board, consented to assume charge of the school, selecting her own assistants. A board of managers was appointed, and the school reopened October 21, 1889.

"The number of pupils admitted the first year was 21, and in the following year 29, and the attendance in 1891-92 appears to have been 60.

"The building had been improved and extended after the close of the first year. Various changes have taken place in the corps of teachers. The faculty now numbers 5. The attendance the past year was 44, and at present date is 35, a number being unable to enter for want of ability to pay the moderate charge of \$50 a year for board and tuition. It is not to be supposed that this charge will cover the current expenses of the establishment."

We were at first limited by the Hawaiian Board to this island in the distribution of our circulars. This, of course, retarded the work. But now that the distribution is more widespread, the receipts are more encouraging. Mr. C. M. Cooke has most generously remembered us with \$1,000. Probably about \$900 of this will be put on the endowment fund, which will make about \$1,000 for that purpose in the Kohala treasury. We have not yet heard from those appointed in other places to receive funds, but we have had so many encouraging answers to our circulars, and so many promises of money, that we feel that we have prospered. We are, at least, rich in kind friends, and we are very glad of this opportunity to thank them for all their sympathy and helpfulness.

MAY BELL TRUETT.

SIX HUNDRED PERISH.

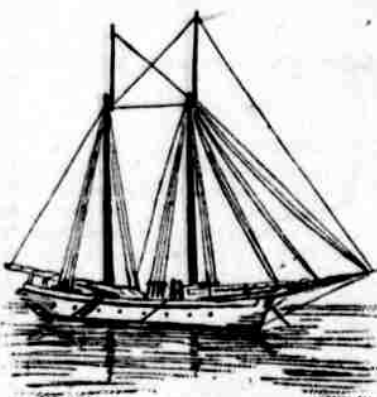
YOKOHAMA, Sept. 1.—Six hundred lives have been lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Beshi, island of Shikoku.

THE YACHT ROVER

Will Duplicate Cruise of the Casco.

From Santa Barbara All Through the Southern Seas and Back to Honolulu.

The cruise of the Casco through the South Seas is to be duplicated. The yacht Rover has sailed from San Francisco on a seven months' voyage, which will include the Marquesas Islands, Tahiti, the Fiji group, Samoa and Hawaii. There will be four passengers on board—Mr. R. B. Fithian, owner of the Rover; Mrs. Fithian, Miss Kate Clement, the well known society young woman of Oakland and Mr. George Loughborough of Frisco. The Rover will sail from San Francisco to Monterey, to enable her passengers to witness the polo game between Santa



YACHT ROVER.

Barbara and Burlingame and then proceed to Santa Barbara to take on board Mrs. Fithian.

The sea home of the voyagers is fitted up in most luxuriant style, particularly the apartments for the ladies. The cabin is six feet six inches in height and very roomy. The apartment of the owner and his wife is finished in delicate shades of green and pink. The floor is covered with soft carpet, matching the walls.

Miss Clement's apartment is a trifle smaller than the first stateroom, but exquisitely furnished. On the opposite side of the gangway, forward, is Mr. Fithian's dressing room, while aft is Mr. Loughborough's apartment.

Just abaft of amidships is a spacious gallery and the quarters of the captain and his men.

The cabin, where most of the voyagers' time will be spent, is handsomely fitted up in gorgeous red. In one corner is a piano, securely fastened, and on the opposite side a book case. Between the two is a gun case, which will be filled with rifles and revolvers. Captain Zachary will sail in command. He sailed her before when she was the sealing schooner Baranoff.

"From Santa Barbara we will sail direct to the Marquesas Islands," said Mr. Fithian to a San Francisco reporter. "Then we will proceed to Tahiti through the Paumotu group, which abound with pearl fisheries. From Tahiti we go to the Fiji Islands, and from there to Samoa, where we will probably stay a month. Our last port of call will be Honolulu, whence we return to San Francisco. Mrs. Fithian is a splendid photographer and will take three cameras. With the pictures we take and the data we collect I shall write a book, giving little details of the voyage, ordinarily overlooked. We expect to return here in March, in time to go to the Paris Exposition."

Mr. Fithian is well known in clubdom. He was born in New York, but spent considerable time abroad. Seven years ago he struck Santa Barbara, and he and his brother have lived there ever since, cultivating the olive and the vine. Mrs. Fithian is the granddaughter of the late W. W. Stow, and is very popular in society.

NO SUPPORT FOR BOERS.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Cologne Zeitung, in an inspired article on the demand of the Boers for the abrogation of British suzerainty, says that the South African Republic places itself in the worst imaginable position by making such a demand. The paper adds that the Boers alone prevent the settlement of the dispute, and that if war should result from their action the Transvaal would be even morally quite isolated.

NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.



INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humors of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. PORTER, DACH AND CHAM, CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," post free.

BABY SOAPS For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, and eradicating the first symptoms of disordered action, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, as CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For pimples, blotches, red, rough, dry, itchy, and scaling skin, red, rough hands, it is simply indispensable. It produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure, delicately perfumed, exquisitely performed, surprisingly effective.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

Ship Chandlery.

Do You Ever Need Any?

We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to 6 1/2 in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4 in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spun yarn, House-line, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hardware such as Cleats, Chocks, Rowlocks, Turn-buckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for mast heads and about everything that is needed between these two points

Can Be Found At
E. O. HALL & SON,
—LIMITED—

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a Month

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport.
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance companies 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.
£113,959,940.
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ 2
Subscribed " " " 2,750,000 " 2
Paid up Capital..... 687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds..... 2,785,459 7 11
3—Life and Annuity Funds..... 10,307,000 17 11
£113,959,940 5 10
Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,530,550 8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity..... 1,415,212 18 8
Branches..... 43,954,794 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.
ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 8.
Schr. Kaukaeouli, from Honolulu, Sept. 7, 4:45 bags sugar, 25 head cattle, 13 pigs, 1 passenger.

Stmr. Noeau, from Punahele, Sept. 6, 4:45 bags sugar, 25 head cattle, 13 pigs, 1 passenger.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, from Lahaina, September 8, 7:26 bags sugar, 58 bags coffee, 30 head cattle, 9 bundles hides, 300 pigs, sundries, 77 cabin and 120 deck passengers.

Br. stmr. Doric, Smith, 6 1/2 days from San Francisco; pass. and mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Saturday, Sept. 9.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kilauea, with 110 bags rice, 29 pigs, sundries and 2 boilers.

Stmr. Iwaleia, Gregory, from Kilauea, with 4,736 bags sugar, to F. A. Schaefer & Co., and 45 pigs, sundries.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kilauea, with 3 pigs sundries.
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, 8 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, 7 hrs. from Molokai.

Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo: 450 sbs. potatoes, 42 sbs. corn, 55 cattle, 35 hogs, 19 bds. hides, 3 mules, 1 horse, 385 pigs, sundries, 3 cows, 3 calves.

Sunday, Sept. 10.
Stmr. Maui, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kilauea.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, 12 1/2 hrs. from Makaweli: 25 cattle, to Metropolitan Meat Co.

Stmr. Kilauea, Thompson, 11 hrs. from Kilauea.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, 11 hrs. from Niihau.

Schr. Kawaiiani, Sam, from Kaalaue, Ger. sh. Marie Hackfeld, Wuhmann, 105 days from Hamburg: mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Monday, September 11.
Stmr. Coptic, J. H. Rinder, from Yokohama, September 2: 296 tons mdse., 216 passengers.

Schr. Malolo, Nelson, from Hawaii, Am. transport Leelanaw, Andrew J. Stores, from San Francisco September 2: 254 horses for Manila.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, September 8.
Am. sh. Emily F. Whitney, A. S. Pendleton, Newcastle.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Molokai, U. S. transport City of Puebla, Thomas, Manila.

Stmr. Helene, Weisbarth, Punahele, Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Eleale.

Saturday, Sept. 9.
Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, Port Townsend in ballast.

Br. stmr. Doric, Smith, Yokohama, Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Monday, September 11.
Stmr. Coptic, Rinder, San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, Kapa, Stmr. Noeau, from Lahaina and Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kilauea, Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kamae.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai, Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Bennett, Olowa.

Am. bkt. Planter, San Francisco.

ISLAND PORTS.

HILO—Arrived, Sept. 2, Am. bkt. George C. Perkins, from Tacoma.

KAHULUI—Sailed, Sept. 7, bkt. Gleaner for Gray's Harbor. Cleared, Sept. 9, brig. Geneva for Tacoma.

HONOHIU—Arrived, Sept. 3, schr. John G. North, Charles Austin, 14 days from San Francisco, to Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., with general cargo; consignees R. R. Hind and Union Mill Co.

MAHUKONA—Sailed, Sept. 2, schr. Helen N. Kimball, Hansen, for San Francisco; cargo 4,000 bags sugar, Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and 1,000 bags Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.; total 525,000 lbs., value \$25,512.09; Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd., agents; Sept. 9, brig. John D. Spreckels, S. W. Christensen, for San Francisco; cargo 4,000 bags sugar by Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and 2,446 bags sugar by Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.; total 799,960 lbs., value \$32,053.18; Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd., agents.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 29, U. S. stmr. Grant, from Manila; Aug. 30, stmr. Doric, from Honolulu; Aug. 31, sh. George Curtis, from Honolulu; Sept. 1, stmr. Nippon Maru, from Honolulu. Sailed, Aug. 29, sh. Falls of Clyde for Hilo; Aug. 31, sch. Annie Johnson, for Honolulu; Aug. 30, bkt. S. G. Wilder, for Honolulu; Sept. 2, bkt. W. H. Dimond, for Honolulu.

MANILA—Arrived, Aug. 21, Br. stmr. Wyfield, hence July 3; Br. stmr. Tartar, hence July 24.

HONGKONG—Sailed, Aug. 22, Br. stmr. Coptic, for Honolulu.

PORT LUDLOW—Arrived, Aug. 31, bkt. Kikikati, from Port Gamble for Honolulu.

PORT GAMBLE—Sailed, Aug. 30, bkt. Kikikati, for Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Sailed, Aug. 31, schr. A. J. West, for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

Columbia, Am. sch. (new) (at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Honolulu by S. E. Slade Lumber Co.

Nokomis, Am. sch., 462 tons (at Gamble)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot.

Pope Dodge, Am. sch., 230 tons (at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Kahului, by Charles Nelson.

Transit, Am. sch., 495 tons—Pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

R. W. Bartlett, Am. sch., 473 tons—Lumber, from Gray's Harbor to Honolulu, by S. E. Slade Lumber Co.

Belgian King, Br. stmr., 2,170 tons—Troops and supplies, San Francisco to Manila, by United States Government.

The Oceanic steamship Alameda is due to night from San Francisco.

Passengers.

Arrived.

From Kilauea, per stmr. Iwaleia, September 8.—Misses Williams (2), Masters Williams (2), Mrs. Peterson and 3 children, Miss De La Nux, Miss Wright, Mrs. Wicks, Miss Wicks, Miss Kamakawiole, Master Kamakawiole and 18 deck.

From Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, September 10.—E. Powell, J. O'Fergelt and 8 deck.

From Niihau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, September 10.—Rev. A. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Sr., E. P. Dole, G. B. Curtis, E. Lindeman, George Fuller, Charles Christian, H. Sheldon, C. Ahin, A. Theilin, S. Berlinger, G. R. McDonald, J. Pierce, Y. Yick, J. Ekekele, L. On, Miss W. A. Williams, Miss M. Foster, Miss V. Kakekela, Miss Kaanaana and 2 children.

Miss Waela, Miss J. King, Miss L. M. White, Miss G. Clark, Miss H. Sheldon, Miss B. Pieler, Misses M. and E. Yoshioka, Miss L. Ekekele, Miss E. Charman, Miss P. Charman and 94 deck.

From Kahului and way ports, per stmr. Maui, September 10.—Mrs. J. Shaw, Miss Hussey, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Kirkland, Miss B. Akana, Miss J. Awana, Miss H. Awana, F. L. Zoller, wife and child, E. Bal, N. Omsted, G. E. Bryant, W. B. Hardy, H. Cockett, J. de Souza, J. Nevin, Miss E. Toomey, J. Pa, P. N. Kehokoula and wife, Miss Nellie Gorrest, Rev. M. Tsugi, J. Vincent, Mrs. Cullen and child, S. Fukuda, Masters Robinson (4), H. P. Baldwin, W. D. Baldwin, W. H. Bailey, E. Bailey, C. B. Wells, wife and 3 children, W. H. Babbitt, R. Oberwimmer, T. C. Forsyth, W. J. Coelho, J. Miguel, Achew, Ah Fong, Kim Fook, Fo Su, S. Cullen, Mrs. Defries, Miss Defries, Mrs. Kaapa, Masters Holt (2), Mrs. Napaka and child, J. Defries, A. N. Kepolika, Master Turner, J. Kumalae, D. H. Kahauleio, Miss Murray and 54 deck.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, September 10.—Volcano—John A. Barnett and wife, Miss L. R. Barnett, P. C. Caldwell, Miss L. Grace, Miss E. H. Harriett, Miss Creighton, Mrs. Creighton, Miss O. Lishman, Miss N. McLean, G. A. Dauphin, Miss E. Dauphin, Mrs. Wm. Matson, Miss L. Matson, Way Ports—M. Brash, W. W. Graham, J. D. Kennedy, C. C. Kennedy and wife, B. Kennedy, F. Vonkladen, Miss Tora, Miss M. Ross, Master O. L. Ross, R. D. L. Al and wife, Mrs. A. Moir, A. F. Linder, C. H. Fairer and wife, C. H. W. Hiltche, C. H. Kluegel, H. Morrison, H. McMillan and wife, Miss J. C. McMillan, Rev. D. Sasakura, L. A. Andrews, H. Vos and wife, Miss J. Kopuahi, Mrs. E. G. Hitechock, E. N. Hitechock, Rev. J. K. Kekala, Mrs. So, Miss A. Winter, C. A. Vestal, Miss Peke Kulua, Z. Paakiki, Miss K. Vida, Mrs. P. Jarrett, 2 children and maid, Mrs. A. Fernandes and 2 children, W. Hall, Miss H. Williams, Miss M. Williams, J. A. M. Ozo, K. Higgins, A. Weill, Mrs. C. K. Stillman, C. K. Stillman, Jr., Miss M. Woods, Miss L. Woods, F. C. Paeton, W. A. Hall and wife, R. Jordan, V. Holstein, Miss A. Smith, D. S. Kahookano, R. Hind and wife, Miki Saito, Master A. Wallace, G. W. Cannon, E. Morton, U. Napoleon, wife and 4 children, J. W. Hall, Mrs. J. Murser, J. F. Wright, E. F. Bishop, F. H. Foster, G. McCriston, W. C. Gregg, Miss M. Mossman, W. G. Taylor and wife, Mrs. G. B. Hagenkamp and 167 deck.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Cummins, September 8.—J. Lightfoot, From Hawaii, per stmr. Noeau, September 8.—J. Baird.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 8.—F. S. Dodge, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Monsarrat, Master Melville Monsarrat, Mrs. Haaleale, K. Tucker, Master Patten, Tong Kee, Mr. Deacon, Mr. Kennedy, Master Alvarez, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Martin, G. C. Hewitt, Sam Kauhane, Nellie Foley, Sarah Yates, George Kawaha, W. Martin, S. Yates, Mary Wright, G. Wright, B. J. Wright, R. H. Kekuewa, M. Hardee, J. D. Paris and sons (2), Mrs. Baker and son, John Gaspar Jr., Misses Gaspar (2), F. Greenwell, J. Greenwell, H. Morton, Miss Wassman, J. Silva, G. Clark and sons (3), L. Augst, John Greig, C. Nahale, W. Nahale, W. Blaisdell and 2 children, W. T. Robinson, Mrs. L. H. Allen, Miss Hannigan, Miss Cockett, Miss Sharrett, Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Cordes, J. M. Kaneakua, M. Kealoa, Young Kam, Master Hose, Mrs. Douglas, Rev. Lane, Mr. Bolter, I. Ibihi and wife, and 120 deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Doric, September 8.—For Honolulu—Miss Ada Cleveland, Miss Louise Deyo, Miss Josephine Deyo, H. G. Ginea, Mrs. Lovejoy, Miss Panabacher, Mrs. R. Halstead, Miss E. A. Halstead, Miss N. F. Hawley, Mrs. Wm. M. Kincaid, M. E. L. Knower, Mrs. L. H. McEwen, Miss M. E. Stetson, A. Schierholz, Mrs. A. Schierholz, Mrs. E. S. Babcock, Mrs. T. M. Moore, F. von Botenhausen, Through—For Yokohama—A. C. Buell, Mrs. A. C. Buell, Miss Jessie M. Buell, Mrs. H. B. Dietrich and child, Miss Ida Ekman, E. L. Halsell, Mrs. E. L. Halsell, Miss E. Wagoner, G. W. Hooper, Mrs. G. W. Hooper, C. R. Joy, Prof. Martin Kellogg, Mrs. Martin Kellogg, M. M. Kuhn, George T. Marsh, Mrs. George T. Marsh and child, William Maxwell, Mrs. George Maxwell, Miss J. A. Maxwell, Mrs. Dr. C. C. Wadsworth, J. G. Walker, Miss M. W. Webster, J. H. Williamson, Mrs. F. K. Winston and child, Dr. C. H. Vilas, P. H. Wootton, R. Dubuffet, A. Mora, Mrs. A. Mora, Dr. Stahl, For Kobe—G. W. Hunt, For Shanghai—A. McLeod, Mrs. A. McLeod and maid, Rev. Gilbert Reid, Mrs. Gilbert Reid and infant, Miss Lena Stanley, For Hongkong—Mrs. George T. Bowman, A. W. Brewin, N. O. Byers, C. Vivian Ladds, Mrs. S. P. Mobley, H. G. Miller, Mrs. E. C. Miller, A. A. Montague, D. Muir, Mrs. D. Muir, Mrs. T. R. Rivers, R. de Solis, Mrs. J. M. L. Truitt.

From Kaunakakai, per stmr. Lehua, September 9.—W. Auld and wife, Mr. Makina and 2 deck passengers.

From Yokohama, per stmr. Coptic, September 11.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Richardson.

Departed.

For Kapauea and Eleale, per stmr. N. A. Hou, September 8.—Mrs. J. K. Farley, H. Nui and wife.

For Kaunakakai and Hamakua ports, per stmr. Helene, September 8.—W. C. Gregg, W. W. Ricker, Mrs. Center and daughter, J. Gillis, B. McLean, T. M. Kiley, T. O. Jackson, Tom Pryce, A. C. Davis, J. B. Gorman, A. H. Moore, J. A. Thompson, C. P. Grimwood, wife and maid, J. Bishop, C. Hansen.

For Hongkong and Yokohama, per stmr. Doric, September 9.—R. E. Forrester, Y. P. Walker, G. D. Hall, Miss L. W. Sternberger, Mrs. Y. W. Crossan, W. B. Jones, G. D. Kaugman, Herbert Price.

For Kapauea, per stmr. James Makee, September 11.—Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Toole, Mrs. J. M. Chase, M. A. Parker, Miss C. Nelson.

For Kilauea, per stmr. Waialeale, September 11.—Goo York Kee.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Coptic, September 11.—Senator Clarke, W. D. Baldwin, Capt. H. L. Meyer, Mrs. Emma Meyer, Edgar Halstead, Mrs. E. Halstead, C. D. Lufkin and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hind, Jr., W. D. McBryde and 2 servants, W. H. Edgar, B. Herff, M. Cadwell, G. K. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Taylor, E. P. Gay, Mrs. W. T. White, Mrs. Y. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, 2 sons and maid, Miss Alice Winter.

For Molokai, per stmr. Mokoli, September 8.—W. T. C. Hasson.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Occidental & Oriental liner Coptic, from Yokohama, docked at Pacific Mail wharf yesterday morning and sailed for San Francisco at 3:30 in the afternoon. The Coptic brought some two hundred and odd tons of merchandise for this port.

PANAMA, August 29.—Advices from Guatemala state that the agency of the Kosmos line of steamers has made the announcement here that the steamer Tania, leaving Hamburg on September 15, will inaugurate a service to San Francisco in competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The ship Marie Hackfeld, from Hamburg with general merchandise, anchored in the stream yesterday afternoon. Captain Wuhmann reports a good passage of 105 days, which is said to be the fastest ever made. Captain Wuhmann was formerly in command of the ship Paul Isenberg and is credited with making quicker voyages with her than any other master.

Hall Brothers, whose yards are at Port Ludlow, have just launched two fine four-masted schooners, christened the Winslow and the William H. Smith, and have on their way another to be known as the Lottie B. They are getting out the timbers for a four-masted schooner on plans similar to those of the Mary E. Foster, whose Honolulu owners are the buyers. The new vessel will be used for coasting and island trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Materials for building the big freight steamer California are all on hand at the Union Iron Works, and the keel will be laid in a few days. She will be the largest vessel ever built on this coast for mercantile purpose. The Californian will ply between the Hawaiian Islands, San Francisco and New York for the American and Hawaiian Steamship Company. The American and the Hawaiian are two other steamships which are now being built for the company on the Delaware river.

Considerable changes are being made for the accommodation of the Hilo customs service, says the Tribune, including the addition of new assistants, a cottage near the wharf for the port surveyor, and the sending up of a boat belonging to the Department from Honolulu. Among the changes and additions to the force of late have been the appointment of R. N. Macaulay to the port surveyorship; Charles H. Dunfree, to be discharging inspector; Everett Turner, to be a regular guard; there are three other regular guards; George Maxwell, Ross Spencer and G. H. Keaweakahu, with salaries of from \$40 to \$60 per month.

Honolulu Freed.

By telegraphic order of the Treasury Department yesterday the schooner Honolulu, which bottom and cargo had been confiscated by the Government on her arrival from Honolulu a few days ago, was released with a fine of \$25.

This was brought about through representations made to Washington by telegraph through Collector Jackson by Customs Broker Fred Harper, acting for the owners. He showed that the fault in the vessel's papers arose chiefly through the ignorance of the customs collector at Sitka and of the American Consul at Honolulu. The fact was not brought out, however, that primarily the difficulty arose through the wish of the vessel's owners to avoid pilotage of about \$50, which they would have had to pay if the Honolulu had cleared for Honolulu via Sitka.

Honolulu is still a foreign port. Vessels clearing for foreign ports must pay pilotage. The Honolulu took out coasting papers merely and sailed for Killisnoo, near Sitka, to take on a load of fish guano from the cannery refuse dumps there. At Sitka the customs representative allowed her to proceed to the islands, in spite of her coastwise papers, and at Honolulu the Consul made no change in her papers. In this case the vessel is worth \$10,000 and her cargo \$80,000, all of which was risked by the owners, it is alleged, to save a pilotage pittance.

As soon as the order of release was received the Honolulu, which had discharged at the refinery, went to the seawall to reload for Honolulu.—San Francisco Chronicle, September 1.

BORN.

DECKER—In this city, September 7, 1899, to the wife S. Decker, a son.

DIED.

SMITH—In San Francisco, Cal., August 31, Elsie T., beloved wife of F. Talant Smith, and daughter of Mary T. and the late Judge E. G. Hutchins, of Hilo, H. I., a native of Hilo, H. I., aged 26 years, 7 months and 23 days.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Will be Disposed of by Government the Same as Formerly.

Land Agent Baldwin says that no instructions have been received from Washington relative to the disposal of Government lands, and, though President Dole has decided to delay the sale of the Olua tract until after he has had time for consultation with the American Executive, that this must not be taken as indicating that the hands of the Hawaiian Government have been tied in any way by the United States Government in this respect; accordingly the sale and lease of Government lands in general will go on just the same as before.

This may be considered as generally advantageous to the business interests of this country, as Mr. Baldwin quite justly says; for to have so important an element in the land matters of the country as is represented by Government lands incapable of disposal to the many local people and the many people coming in from abroad, would prove a decided set-back to the general interests of the country. On the other hand it is certainly advisable for the Government to go slow in anticipating American laws with reference to the squatters.—Hilo Herald.

THE ALABAMA.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 29.—The battleship Alabama today resulted in the developing of maximum speed of 17 1/2 knots. There was a drizzling rain part of the run and a fog hung over the water throughout the day. On the first run the Alabama, under 103 1/2 revolutions per minute, averaged 15.25 knots. She steamed over the course twice in a moderate sea, half way against the wind. On the second run, under forced draught, 114 1/2 revolutions per minute, the average speed was 16.33, and on this run the Alabama attained a maximum of 17 1/2, or 1 1/2 knots above the required 16 knots. The trial was made in the open sea and in shoal water between the northwest and southeast 5-fathoms lights.

The wind was from the northeast, about 30 miles an hour. The trial was satisfactory in every respect and Edwin S. Cramp said the builders were delighted with the showing made. Several officers of the Russian navy, who were aboard, expressed favorable opinions of the Alabama's seagoing qualities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The rush of merchandise toward Honolulu has been so great that the Annie Johnson had to be taken out of the Hilo trade and put on the berth. She was quickly loaded and was towed to sea yesterday by the Reliance. The Annie Johnson has been for years in the Hilo trade, but this is her first voyage to Honolulu.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

BAROM.	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	WIND.	SEA.	MOON.
9 A.M.	5 P.M.	5 P.M.	Dir.	Force.	Phase.
29.98	79.2	82	SE	4	10.42
29.95	79.3	84	SE	4	10.42
29.92	79.4	86	SE	4	10.42
29.89	79.5	88	SE	4	10.42
29.86	79.6	90	SE	4	10.42
29.83	79.7	92	SE	4	10.42
29.80	79.8	94	SE	4	10.42
29.77	79.9	96	SE	4	10.42
29.74	80.0	98	SE	4	10.42
29.71	80.1	100	SE	4	10.42

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is —.00 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Lat.	Long.	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rise	Sun Set	Moon Rise	Moon Set
21° 15' N.	157° 45' W.	5:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	10:42 p.m.
21° 15' N.	157° 45' W.	5:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	10:42 p.m.
21° 15' N.	157° 45' W.	5:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	10:42 p.m.
21° 15' N.	157° 45' W.	5:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	10:42 p.m.
21° 15' N.	157° 45' W.	5:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	10:42 p.m.
21° 15' N.	157° 45' W.	5:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	10:42 p.m.
21° 15' N.	157° 45' W.	5:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	10:42 p.m.
21° 15' N.	157° 45' W.	5:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	10:42 p.m.
21° 15' N.	157° 45' W.	5:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	10:42 p.m.
21° 15' N.	157° 45' W.	5:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	10:42 p.m.

First quarter of the moon on the 12th at 11:19 a. m.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said Robert Grieve to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at his office on Queen street, in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES L. McLEAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, deceased.

Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1899.

BY AUTHORITY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW therefore notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1899, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 19, 1899.
2091-9w

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior at 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Sept. 18, for the construction of a road from Honokaa to the landing.

Specifications at the office of Superintendent of Public Works; also at the Honokaa postoffice.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

JAS. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Sept. 5, 1899. 5329